The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1874. NO. 21.

...e DAILY COMMERCIAL, published ...Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth ...and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

...s of THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; ...to carriers (by the week) 15 cents; subscribers ...one year), $10 00.

...Communications designed for publication ...to be addressed to the Editor.

...Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., ad... COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

...e Weekly Commercial, a large sheet ...taining all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Lit... and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable ...ing for the family circle.

...MS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year, ($2 issues); ...in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis ...getter up of the Club.

...money must always accompany the order. ...no instance can these terms be deviated from. ...Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

...Communications designed for publication ...to be addressed to the Editor.

...Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., ad... COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Anyone who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST EDITION.

LOUISIANA.

al Agreement of the Conference Committee.

d Prospect for a Fair Registration and Election.

AL AGREEMENT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

EW ORLEANS, September 29.—The following agreement was made and signed at o'clock this afternoon:

he undersigned announce the follows as the result of the conference between committees of the two political parties e State of Louisiana: The committee esenting the Conservative People's y pledge themselves to cause all vio- e and intimidation, if any exists, to e throughout the State and to assist constituted authorities in maintaining e and insuring a strictly fair and artial registration and election; also to ountenance acts and threats of personal nce and all improper influences to rol the will of the electors, and render tance and use every effort to subject e penalties of the law all persons who commit acts of violence or intimida- or conspire to do the same.

n order to guarantee a fair registration election, there is hereby constituted established an Advisory Committee, posed of five members, namely, rs. Albert Voorhies and E. S. Burke, ted by the representatives of the Conative People's party, and Messrs. S. B. ard and S. F. Joubert, selected by the esentatives of the Republican party, of an umpire, namely Dr. M. F. zans, who has been jointly selected.

Advisory Committee is to supervise carry on the registration throughout State on behalf of all parties, to the full nt of suggesting changes in the registion officers and the manner of conduct- and carrying on the registration; Gov- r Kellogg, in the interest of a fair and artial registration, of his own accord going himself to act upon the advice suggestions of the Advisory Committee long as such advice and suggestions n consonance with and permitted by existing laws of the State.

is agreed that two persons shall be ed by the representatives of the Conative People's party, who shall be ted according to law to fill two vacan- which shall be created by resignation the Returning Board within twenty .

igned) D. F. KENNER,
the Conservative Committee of Conference.
igned) A. A. ARCHA,
the Republicans Committee of Conference."

e following named gentlemen were wo committees who have been acting Committee of Conference: John Mcry, D. B. Penn, B. F. Jonas, Samuel ppin, Albert Voorhies, D. F. Kenner, eard, G. W. Nott, D. S. Cage—Committ representing the Conservative party. P. Kellogg, S. B. Packard, A. A. Atocha, B. F. Flanders, James Lewis, O. F. din, W. G. Brown, B. F. Joubert—mittee representing the Republican y.

TICAL COMPLEXION OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

EW ORLEANS, September 29.—The poal complexion of the Advisory Comee is as follows: Veorhies, last ditch ocrat; Burk, Liberal Republican and owned third-termer; Packard, Joubert Bonzans, Federal officials. The Conatives generally think they have ed but little by the conference agreet.

is now stated that compromises will ade in every parish in the State, by Conservatives, similar to that recently ted in Terre Bonne parish, divi ding the es equitably between colored Republis and white Conservatives.

CARPENTER'S LETTER TO KELLOGG.

EW YORK, September 29.—The *Tribune* he following:

EW ORLEANS, September 29.—The wing is a copy of Senator Carpenter's r to Governor Kellogg, taken by the ame correspondent from the original. eat deal of difficulty was found in obng it, owing to the unwillingness of e of the Conservative leaders to use it ust Carpenter:

Dear Kellogg—I am desperately t. Can't you send me one thousand rs? If so it would be a God-send.

Yours truly,
"MATT. H. CARPENTER."
UGUST 1st, 1873."

BUTLER'S DEFENSE.

Connection with Kellogg's Case Purely Professional.

STON, September 29.—General Butler given an explanation of his note to ernor Kellogg, recently made public. ays he was secured to appear before Supreme Court to argue against grant- the petition of the McEnery party to Kellogg prohibited from taking poson of the government and to prevent e Durell from taking any further steps he matter in his custody. The case was ed and decided before it got into Con- s. When Congress had adjourned, er wrote a note to Kellogg asking for ees, and putting a value upon his serc which he thought they deserved. ogg wrote in reply, saying it was all a onal matter of his own; that his exes had been very heavy, and asking er if he would consider him in the er, and inclosing a check for one thoudollars—and that is all.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Illicit Distillery Seized in Ohio.

al Dispatch to the Commercial.

EW WASHINGTON, O., Sept. 29, 1874.

arke Center, Revenue Collector of the h District of Ohio, seized a three cop- illicit distillery about five miles southof this place to-day, which has been ed on quite extensively for four ve years by L. Bartimas. All the goods brought to this depot to be shipped. e excitement prevails in this vicinity, good many farmers, etc., are interested, getting their corn and rye distilled on e.

Kokomo Express Office Robbed.

al Dispatch to the Commercial.

KOKOMO, IND., September 29, 1874.

o men entered the American Express e here last night, while the agent, Mr. erson, was at work. They knocked down, one holding him while the r went through the safe, taking a sand dollars. They made good their pe.

San Francisco Deputy Assessors Under Arrest.

N FRANCISCO, September 29.—Albert stein, Newton Morgan and Joseph ry, Deputy Assessors, charged with ery, are still in custody. The bail is d at $25,000 in each case. The Assessor possession of the office again. It is nated that the amount of public funds ppriated by the Assessor's deputies, under arrest, will reach one hundred sand dollars. Neither prisoner has ined bail. The Assessor declares his ose to assist the prosecution.

Suicide on the Pan Handle Road.

LUMBUS, September 29.—This evenas a train on the Pan Handle road was ading a curve near this city, the engi- saw a man jump from a clump oushes, about thirty feet ahead. man deliberately folded his arms, w himself on the track and was st immediately cut to pieces by the els of the locomotive. The man was ntire stranger here, and no papers were d on his person to identify him. In pocket a torn envelope was found, on it was imperfectly written the words, Zack Heed and Miss Hise I lay the inion of my death." The body was so gled that it is impossible to give much description of him. He was probably t twenty-eight years old, of medium ht, black hair and very slight beard.

rietors of Reading "Eagle" Held to Bail.

ILADELPHIA, September 29.—Jesse lawley and Wm. S. Ritter, proprietors e Reading *Eagle*, were to-day held in 0 each, to answer the charge of libel . K. Ross. The physician of Mr. Ross fied that the latter is in a very proc condition, not able to leave his house ed. He has been in that condition e Sunday. His brain is affected. He o disease that can be recognized.

suit of the Arkansas Stage Robbers.

TTLE ROCK, ARK., September 29.—Sheriff's posse from Hot Springs county who have been pursuing the stage robcame across them near Dooksville, in Chickasaw Nation. A skirmish ensued, in ch the horse of the robbers was killed the robbers badly wounded, but they away. The pursuit was continued, the report being that the Sheriff was' with- half day's ride of them. They are d horse thieves who live in the Na-

xpress Agent Convicted of Larceny.

ROONTO, September 29.—In the Assize rt to-day the jury returned a verdict uilty against Byron J. Hennessay, the erican Express Company's agent, at ona, Minn., who was tried yesterday stealing fifty-five hundred dollars.

SENATOR LOGAN.

SPEECH AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Contrast of Republican and Democratic Principles.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 29.—Senator John A. Logan, of Illinois, addressed a large audience at Masonic Hall this evening, being introduced by Gen. Ben. Spooner, United States District Marshal. The Senator said, in substance:

In a country like ours, where the people govern, it is a duty of all citizens, at each recurring election, to canvass every pending question and its causes. The best government is that which bears most lightly and equally upon all and protects all. Ours is such an one. It is founded upon just and free principles; it was born in revolution against oppression and will last while these principles are maintained. To maintain those who administer it, we must sincerely believe in these principles. A free people are always divided into two great parties, and these are based upon contrary theories. The Republican party is organized on the one principle of universal liberty and equality before the law and the protection of all. [Applause.] If liberty is good for one man, it is a good thing for all God's creation. The Republican party is the vindicator of equal political rights to all citizens. Its members are not so selfish as to deny to others the rights they claim for themselves. Every objection to this is based on prejudice. To-day the American flag covers only free men, and this is the beneficent work of the Republican party. Its theory leads to good government and the happiness of mankind.

The theory of the Democratic party is that we are part free and part not free, and it leads right to the degradation of men. Its power was exerted for a long period for the maintenance and extension of slavery and since slavery was swept away the Democratic party, preserving its old spirit and going as far as the Constitution will allow, would deny to millions of citizens the right of equal protection, the right of education, worship, travel, burial—even to be protected from murder. Its theory and spirit are the same still, and can only be carried out by physical force and lead to revolution. Republicanism liberates and needs not violence. The fact that the Democratic theory has not been successful, does not change the fact that this is its nature. The result has been always the same, and its last result is violence, murder, insurrection and the overturning of State governments. They claim the right to limit the rights of others, but if one hundred men may deny to five citizens the right to vote, why not to fifty? and then why not to all others than themselves?

Democrats object to the Civil Rights bill, that it allows all an equal right to burial, to go to theaters, to schools, to church, to hotels. That bill does not say that they must all go to the same school, but gives each one an equal right to education; and who so base as to wish to keep others in ignorance? Our Government will be destroyed, if it is ever destroyed, by ignorance. If the people are educated, the Government will stand unshaken through every trial. The men who would violate the rights of man can only be restrained by the strong arm of the law. That bill was necessary because the colored people were treated with every indignity by the Southern Democrats, kicked from the cars and murdered like dogs when freedom had been conferred upon them, and denied the privileges which had been allowed when they were slaves. I hope that the bill will be passed. If we do not intend to defend the rights of the colored man, we should not have given him any rights. We must do it. In Texas, out of six hundred murders not one has been a Democrat, and no man is punished. They have been acquitted, according to the Democratic theory of physical force governing, to regard the slave's life as subject to the will of the master, and they still regard the colored men in the same way. When sixteen were wantonly murdered in Tennessee, the other day, and the President proceeded against the murderers, the Governor of Tennessee published a protest. In Louisiana they have defended insurrections.

Mr. Logan recited the fact, in regard to the Kellogg election and the action of the Senate, that he thought that there was no election because of fraud, but it having been settled by the State Court and by Congress and the President that this was the existing government of Louisiana, he considered an attack upon it as insurrection. They have heard from the President, and the only fault to be found with his action here is that Penn was not arrested and tried for treason. Shall not our sympathy be excited by the sight of hundreds of our people murdered like dogs? Are these Democratic murderers and insurgents fit to govern our country? No! Their theory is wrong and their action is rebellion and murder. The Southern States are said to be in a bad condition. Who is responsible? They say the cause of all is the carpet-baggers. No! it was the Democratic rebellion. Who are the carpet-baggers? They are ex-soldiers, in blue, who went South to fight and, liking the country, remained there. They are Yankees who went there to aid in civilizing and restoring the South. Democrats call them thieves. During the war they called all United States soldiers thieves, Lincoln' hirelings and cut-throats. They have a fondness for such names, and they mean as little when applied to these men as they did when applied to our soldier boys. It is no more an offense to move from Indiana to Louisiana, than for a Southerner to move to Ohio.

A new party has arisen calling themselves Independents, which is attempting to establish itself upon questions of transportation and other similar questions. They say both of the old parties are corrupt, but they intend bringing up a pure party. Now, as all our people belong to one party or the other, and if both are totally corrupt, how can the third party make of itself a pure party? Can you make a pure thing out of two corrupt things? Two negatives make an affirmative, but can two corrupt parties make a pure party? They claim, further, that they will defeat these old parties. They cannot defeat the Democratic party, for that is already defeated. If you defeat the Republican party what will you destroy? The party of progress, the party which has saved the Union, and the party which is willing to be progressive. Take the transportation question, who has suggested an improvement in that direction, save the Republican party? He then reviewed at length the work of Congress upon the subject, maintaining the right of Congress to regulate all commerce between the States. Shall Congress, having the right, assert that right? It is plainly its duty to do so, and thus far the Republican party alone has striven to devise means by which transportation can be cheapened and improved; and the Democrats in Congress nearly unanimously opposed them. Will you leave the Republican party to seek your remedy? But our Democratic brothers say that the Republican party is so corrupt, and the Independents join in. Now I do not deny that there are corrupt men in the Republican party; there was never an organization where corrupt men did not creep in. Christ found a corrupt man among his twelve disciples. There are corrupt men in every church organization, and the church is the great civilizer of the world. The thieves must go somewhere, and it is not surprising that some of them should get into the Republican party. But I could name two dishonest officials in the Democratic party to every one in the Republican party. I could point out two frauds in Democratic administrations to every one in that of the Republican party. He then referred to the frauds which occurred under Buchanan's and other Democratic administrations. Have you forgotten these? Will you turn away from a party which has saved the country and take up with those who never exposed the offenses of their own officials as the Republicans have constantly done, but robbed and buried up? Men complain, too, of hard times. Were there no hard times under the Democratic administration? Have you forgotten 1837 and 1857? The speaker then compared the two parties for equal lengths of time, and asked his hearers to weigh well the questions that lay before them and, finding the path of duty, to follow it fearlessly.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Firemen's Tournament Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., September 29, 1874.

To-day was celebrated here by a Firemen's Tournament. The Shenango Hook and Ladder Company, Axe Corps and Fire Police of Sharon, Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Youngstown, Ohio, Mercer Hook and Ladder Company, of Mercer, with their trucks nicely decorated, and accompanied by the cornet bands of Erie, Youngstown and Mercer, together with the fire department and bands of New Castle, formed in procession on the Diamond, at 12:30 P. M., and marched through the principal streets. There was a large attendance of firemen, in citizens dress, from cities in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Everything passed off splendidly. To-night winds up the tournament with a grand dance at Frohsinn Hall.

FIRE RECORD.

Long Branch—$60,000.

LONG BRANCH, September 29.—The Atlantic block, formerly Helmbold's, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The loss is sixty thousand dollars.

Lenoxville, Canada—$200,000.

LENOXVILLE, CANADA, September 29.—The total loss by the fire here yesterday is estimated at $200,000. It is impossible to get particulars.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE SECRET SERVICE.

Its Reorganization and Inefficiency.

RICH HARVEST FOR COUNTERFEITERS

Spurious Currency Afloat Equal to Ten Per Cent. of the Whole National Bank Circulation.

Elmer Washburn, of Chicago, Selected for Chief of the Service.

Commissioner of Patents to Resign Within a Short Time.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1874.

Inefficiency of the Secret Service.

The discharge of the entire secret service force, and the employment of but thirteen of the best of the old men during the interim of reorganization, according to the accounts received at the office of the division, is not having a very beneficial effect in overawing the special class of offenders against whom the operations of the corps are directed. A letter received within a few days states that the counterfeiters are more active than ever. It is estimated that counterfeit money to the amount of at least ten per cent. of the whole national bank circulation is now out. The figure is even placed higher than this. The Treasury Department has, at this moment, in its possession upwards of one million dollars of this spurious money, and but a small per cent. of the whole amount made is captured. The most successful operations of the counterfeiters are in the Southern and Western States, where money is scarce. There are now two cases being worked up, and some of the parties having squealed, a haul is expectly shortly. There has been apparently much unnecessary delay in restoring the secret service to its former efficiency. The acting Chief, Mr. Benson, is a veteran in the service and is doing the best with the means at his command; but the cloud which has overshadowed the service for some months has given counterfeiters an unusual opportunity, and the official reports show that they have gained a rich harvest at the expense of the unsuspecting and confiding people.

New Chief of Secret Service.

The appointment of Elmer Washburn, ex-Chief of Police of Chicago, has been decided upon for several days, and there is some surprise that the official announcement has not been made. Mr. Washburn is indorsed by Senators Cragin, of New Hampshire, and Ogiesby, of Illinois, and Representative McCrary, of Iowa, and also by all the leading bankers in the West. He is now on a visit to Massachusetts.

Commissioner Leggett's Resignation.

The resignation of General Leggett, Commissioner of Patents, though determined upon by that gentleman, according to present intentions will not be submitted for some days—perhaps several weeks.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1874.

THE VISITING IRISHMEN—TWO MORE CHALLENGES OFFERED.

Major Leech, Captain of the Irish team, published letters this morning returning his thanks and those of his companions, and the ladies and gentlemen who accompany them, for the hospitality they have received from the American press and public. The Major has also issued a challenge, on behalf of the Irish team, to the American riflemen. He proposes that the second match shall take place at Dublin, in June, 1875, on the same terms as that at Creedmoor, each team not to consist of more than eight or less than six men, at the option of the Americans. Mr. John Rigby, regarding the late match as a battle of the rifles as well as a rivalry of the marksmen, issues a challenge for a match to be shot at Creedmoor, Saturday, October 3, on the following conditions: Four or five men shall shoot on each side, each side to fire one hundred shots at a thousand yards; the Irish team to use muzzle-loaders and the American team breech-loaders, and no cleaning of weapons to be permitted to any of the riflemen during the contest. In making this proposition, Rigby states that he and the other members of the Irish team are not seeking to detract from the well-known qualities of the Americans, but to decide a scientific question of importance. The Irish citizens were entertained at a banquet last evening by the citizens of Brooklyn. Mayor Hunter presided. This morning the Lord Mayor of Dublin and his companions started on a trip to Niagara Falls over the Erie Railroad.

BROWN CHALLENGES SADLER.

George Brown has sent another challenge to row Joseph H. Sadler, champion of England, a five mile race for two thousand five hundred to five thousand dollars aside, at Springfield, Halifax or St. John, the last week in October or the first week in November.

MOULTON'S LIBEL CASE.

Moulton will to-morrow furnish bail in twenty thousand dollars in two sureties, to appear for trial for the alleged libel of Edna Dean Proctor. The case has been transferred to the city Court.

ADDITIONAL BY-LAW OF COTTON EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange to-day adopted an additional by-law, that the classification of cotton established by the National Cotton Exchange and supplemented, as regards the grades of "middling fair" and "fair," by this exchange, will hereafter form the basis of the settlement of all transactions for future delivery under which delivery is due on and after September 1st, 1875, and of all transactions except those under regular contract for future delivery which are made on and after October 1st, 1874. Verbal contracts, when proven to the satisfaction of arbitrators, are to have the same standing as if written.

SUSPENSION OF SUGAR HOUSE.

The suspension of Williamson, Griffith & Co., sugar refiners, is announced. The cause is said to be advances to the firm of James Bishop & Co., importers and India rubber manufacturers, which concern suspended first. It is stated that there was a close connection between the two concerns, a brother of the senior member of Williamson, Griffith & Co., being a partner in the house of James Bishop & Co. Nothing definite can be learned as to assets and liabilities, as neither firm has yet made any statement.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the Lower Lakes falling, followed by rising barometer, northwest winds, possibly increasing on Lake Ontario to brisk for a short time, partly cloudy weather, with lower temperatures. Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, westerly winds, higher temperatures and partly cloudy weather. Over the Middle States and New York, northwest winds diminishing to fresh, lower temperatures, rising barometer, partly cloudy and clear weather. Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New York, New Haven, New London, Rockport, Wood's Hole, Boston and Portland, and are ordered for Eastport, Oswego and Rochester.

Midnight Bulletin.

September 29, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.98	62	S. W	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.91	64	N.	Clear.
Davenport	30.04	55	N.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.02	62	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.92	58	N.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.97	61	N.	Clear.
La Crosse	30.04	52	N.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.00	64	N.	Clear.
Louisville	29.91	62	S.	Clear.
Memphis	30.05	63		Clear.
Omaha	30.01	59		Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.72	53		Clear.
Shreveport	29.99	64		Clear.
St. Louis	29.93	65	N. E.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.05	50	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.13	64		Clear.
North Platte	29.72	57	S.	Clear.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 35, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., September 29, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A.M.	29.73	56	93	N.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P.M.	29.71	65	35	N. E.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	29.73	55	74	N.	Light.	Fair.

Mean. barom..... 29.72 | Highest therm..... 65
Mean therm..... 58 | Lowest therm..... 53
Rainfall..... .05

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, September 29.—Alderman Stone was to-day chosen Lord Mayor of London.

France.

DON CARLOS' WIFE WARNED OFF.

PARIS, September 29.—It is reported that at a council of the Ministers it was decided to request the wife of Don Carlos to leave the French frontier immediately.

DE BROGLIE TO RE-ENTER THE MINISTRY.

LONDON, September 30, 5:30 A. M.—The *Standard* says the report is current, in Paris, that the Duke de Broglie will soon re-enter the ministry.

Spain.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN NAVARRE—REPULSES OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, September 29.—Unofficial dispatches have been received here stating that fighting in the province of Navarre, between the Carlists and Republican troops under General Moriones, was continued on Friday last, making four continuous days of conflict. These dispatches state that on that day twenty-two battalions of insurgents attacked General Moriones' army at Bernain, near the town of Tafalla. A sanguinary conflict ensued, resulting in the repulse of the Carlists along the whole line. Their loss was very heavy, and they were compelled to ask the Republicans for medical assistance.

PAMPELUNA RELIEVED.

MADRID, September 29.—Gen. Mariones has succeeded in relieving Pampeluna. It is reported that the correspondent of the *Kreuz Zeitung* has received warning from the Carlists that he will be arrested and shot if he crosses the frontier.

THE LONDON MORNING PRESS.

LONDON, September 30.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Daily News* says it is reported that Russia is about to open negotiations with President Serrano. The *Morning Post* is informed that seventy tons of cartridges for the Carlist army leave Birmingham almost every week.

Switzerland.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

BERNE, September 29.—All the European governments represented in the Postal Congress, except France, have instructed their delegates to sign the convention upon condition that it receives the support and ratification of the United States. France has reserved the right to hereafter examine the conditions before signing the convention.

China.

DAMAGE TO AMERICAN VESSELS BY THE LATE TYPHOON.

HONG KONG, September 29.—During the terrific typhoon which passed over here on the 27th inst., damage was done to American vessels as follows: The schooner Sea Bird was driven ashore. The bark Lizzie H. Smith, her figure-head and quarters and sustained damage to her hull. The ship Lathley Rich was seriously injured. The ship Therese was driven out of harbor.

LONDON, September 30—4 A. M.—Details of the damage to shipping by the typhoon at Hong Kong, have been received. In all, five vessels were sunk, two stranded, seven are missing and twelve were wholly or partially dismantled.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 29.—Arrived out—Steamships Parthia, Ville de Paris, Dovan and Italy, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—Arrived out—steamship City of Montreal, from New York.

LONDON, September 29.—Arrived out—Steamship Bolivia, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 29, 5 P. M.—Consols, for money and account, 92¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107¾; 1867, 106¾; 1868, new 5's, 104¾. New York Central 98; Erie, 23; do, preferred 35. Tallow 42s. Spirits of petroleum 8s. 6d. Linseed oil 28s 3d.

PARIS, September 29.—Rentes 62 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 29.—United States bonds—5-20's, 102, 97⅝.

ANTWERP, September 29.—Petroleum 29¾ francs for fine pale American.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 7⅝d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 speculation and export, and 1,800 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 27,000 quarters, including 22,000 American. Corn and flour unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

CHARLESTON.

Destructive Gale Yesterday—River Front Inundated—Buildings Destroyed—One Life Lost—Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars Damage.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 29.—The most fearful gale in this city since 1854, occurred to-day, beginning about daylight with a strong southeast wind and increasing in violence until nine o'clock, when it had become a hurricane. The tide was forced up to an unprecedented height, inundating the entire river front of the city, damaging wharves, and in some instances sweeping away pier heads. The long stone sea-wall, known as the battery, the famous promenade resort, was laid in ruins, and the public bathing house was demolished. The shipping generally escaped serious damage. Some small vessels were driven on, but large vessels were only chafed. Throughout the city fences and outbuildings were destroyed, branches torn from trees, and during the night a perfect storm the air was filled with slates and tin stripped from roofs, making the streets impassable. The massive brick walls of the new theater, which had just been completed with the exception of putting the on roof, and from its position in the burnt district was exposed to the fury of the gale, were levelled with the street. About noon the wind shifted to the west, moderating the violence of the sea, and it is hoped that the storm is over. No houses are reported swept away on Sullivan's Island, and one life lost. The inmates of the bathing house were rescued with the utmost difficulty. It is probable that $250,000 will not repair the damages.

TENNESSEE.

The Gubernatorial Contest—Joint Discussion by the Candidates.

MEMPHIS, September 29.—A special to the *Appeal* from Jonesboro, of this date, says: "The Gubernatorial canvass opened here to-day. Speaking began at twelve-thirty in the Court House. Ex-President Johnson was present. The Court House was crowded and the utmost attention was paid to both speakers. Judge Porter led off in a very masterly effort, denouncing the Republican administration. Maynard's action in Congress on the Civil Rights bill and his evident intention to dodge it since the Chattanooga Convention closed. He was coldly applauded throughout his speech. Maynard spoke at length on the Penitentiary lease, Funding bill, Ku-Klux law, the Gibson county matter and the sale of railroads. He denied that he supported the mixed school clause of the Civil Rights bill. He denounced Governor Brown's administration in severe terms.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The eighth annual exhibition of the Nebraska State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies was opened at Omaha yesterday.

Joseph Glenn, for many years one of the leading proprietors of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, died at his residence in that city yesterday, after a protracted illness.

The steamers Abyssinia, from Liverpool; Glenshoe, from Mediterranean ports; Ethiopian, from Glasgow; Lessing and Silesia, from Hamburg, and Maas, from Rotterdam, have arrived at New York.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court has granted the motion to include the Milwaukee and Pacific division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad in the recent injunction under the Potter railroad law.

In the case of Wm. A. Boyd against the Third National bank of Baltimore, to recover $29,000, principal and interest of the bonds left with the bank as collateral, and which were stolen by burglars in August, 1872, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount.

Gov. Woodson has appointed twenty delegates at large, and two from each Congressional district, to represent Missouri in the Convention to be held in Louisville, October 22d, to consider the question of removing the National Capital from Washington to some point in the Mississippi Valley.

The Superintendent of the Central Pacific Railroad publishes a card in the San Francisco papers, in which he tacitly admits the truth of the frequent stories of robbery and outrage by gamblers and thieves on their road in Nevada; but says the passengers must protect themselves by refusing to play at any game with sharpers.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

The Great White River
is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.
T. C. JENKINS.
Checkered Front.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Utica and Chenango Valley Railroad---Three Persons Killed and Several Injured.

BINGHAMTON, September 29.—An accident on the Utica and Chenango Valley Railroad, to-day, occurred one and a half miles north of Oxford, at ten minutes after eleven o'clock. The gravel train was standing on the main track, in a deep cut, loading from the bank. The conductor's watch stopped at ten minutes after ten o'clock, and he did not know it. He consulted it after it had stopped and thought he had time to load and get out of the way of the passenger train coming south. There was no signal man out, and the passenger train was running on time at full speed. The engines struck and smashed together. The tender of the passenger train, telescoping in the mail and express car, caught E. Childs, the mail agent. Charles Lewis, engineer of the passenger train, crawled out with his shoulder broken and some severe cuts and bruises. A fireman and Orange Emmons, of Norwich, fell against the front of the boiler and were covered with coal. They were dug out by the railroad hands and passengers. The fireman was not much hurt, but Emmons is thought to be fatally injured. The mail car was burned, nearly consuming Childs' body. No mail matter was saved. Mrs. Wm. Faulkner, of Fish Creek, an elderly lady, in the palace car, is thought to be fatally injured. The passenger cars were filled with persons going to the Oxford fair. A great many were bruised, but few seriously.

CASUALTIES.

Thrown from a Buggy and Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., September 29, 1874.

J. S. Finley, an old gentleman living at Uniontown, this county, was thrown from his buggy this morning and instantly killed.

Fatal Accident to a Drover at Wheeling.

WHEELING, September 29.—William Nolan, a drover from Wetzel county, while intoxicated, was run over by a freight train near the Baltimore and Ohio passenger depot, last evening. Both his legs were terribly crushed, and it was found necessary to amputate his left leg. He is still alive, but is not expected to recover.

ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

Oil City policemen are to have their wages reduced on and after to-day.

Mrs. Henderson, who butchered her husband with an ax last week at Concord, Erie county, is lying dangerously ill. There is some suspicion that her mind is not right.

Thos. S. Kunkle, Mayor of New Albany, Indiana, died in that city on Thursday. He was born in Carlisle, Pa., in 1816, was a good Democrat, a veteran of the Mexican war and a prominent Odd Fellow.

Benjamin Long, a brakeman, was killed on Friday morning, on the Reading and Columbia Railroad, while uncoupling a car. Deceased was thirty-six years old, and leaves a large family at Columbia.

The will of John H. Jones, of Philadelphia, lately admitted to probate, gives $5,000 each to the Pennsylvania Hospital, the Old Man's Home and the Presbyterian Hospital, and $500 to the Children's Home.

Drs. David and James Judson, of Mifflin county, have been acquitted on the charge of an agent named Edward Holiday, employed to invest their money in Baltimore, on the recommendation of a friend. They have brought suit against the latter to recover.

Thomas Farrell, of Schuylkill county, murdered his guest, carved him into pieces of convenient size, and laid him away, and a jury have found that it is murder in the second degree. What constitutes a first degree murder in Schuylkill county has not yet been determined.

There are twenty-seven firms and manufacturing corporations engaged in the manufacture of silk fabrics in the State of Pennsylvania, employing 4,182 persons, 909 males and 882 females. Of the females employed 267 are under 18 years of age. The wages annually paid amount to $357,726; the capital employed is $1,758,000, and the annual value of product is $2,059,750.

A correspondent of the *Irish World*, writing from Hollidaysburg, Blair county, says: I came to this part of Pennsylvania in 1839, and there was not a church between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, with the exception of a little one on the top of the Allegheny mountains, at Loretto, built by Father Gallitzin, and another at Newry, a little village within three miles of this place. It was named after Newry in Ireland by a Mr. Cassidy, a land surveyor, who had been a schoolmaster in Ireland. At present there are twenty Catholic churches within thirty miles of this place.

Housekeepers

who study economy in small things should use Dooley's Yeast Powder; the best, because perfect; pure the cheapest, because every package is full weight. d8

Buy White River Flour.

20,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands which will be used for manufacturing this brand only. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA WATER CO.—A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on or after October 1, 1874.
J. D. SCAMM, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, September 28, 1874.

NOTICES.

TO OWNERS OF DEAD ANIMALS—I am now prepared to remove dead animals from the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. Orders may be left at the office of the Board of Health, Municipal Hall, Allegheny.
EDWARD CZARNIECKI.

THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR AGED PROTESTANT WOMEN will be held at the Home, in Wilkinsburg, on THURSDAY, October 1st. Dinner will be served from 1 until 4 P. M. Tickets 50 cents, which can be obtained at the door of the House.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to Scale their orders at the office of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, Southside, when I will attend to them.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made under the provisions of an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, for a Charter of Incorporation with perpetual succession for the PARK HOTEL COMPANY, the business of which is to be transacted in the city of Pittsburgh, with the object of establishing and maintaining an hotel or boarding-house in said city, and with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

NOTICE—
TO TENANTS OF HOUSES IN PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY.

If you desire temporary Storage for your Household Goods, apply for same to the PITTSBURGH STORAGE COMPANY, Nos. 23 and 25 Wood street, who pay special attention to the transfer and storage of such goods at reasonable rates.

REPUBLICAN
NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.

Following are the names, with the places of business, of the members of a Special Committee of the Republican

COMMITTEE ON NATURALIZATION,

Appointed to receive and attend to the preparation of papers and the presentation of the same to Court:
J. MARTIN SCHAFFER, Alderman, South Side.
D. K. McGUNNEGLE, Office of Clerk of Courts.
LOUIS HAGER, Alderman, No. 71 Grant street.
E. F. PEARSON, Sheriff's Office, Court House.
HENRY BENZ, No. 972 Penn avenue.
THOMAS H. HUNTER, Prothonotary's Office, Court House.
GEORGE

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1874.

TENNESSEE bonds are now down to fifty cents. Tennessee is "blest" with a Democratic government.

THE *Coal and Iron Record* does not anticipate any further particular trouble in the iron and coal trades.

THE New York *Tribune* discusses national politics like a cynocephalus. The cynocephalus is a man-monkey.

THE New York *World* virtually concedes the election of Governor DIX. That is to say, it is merely willing to stake its "political judgment" on the question of his defeat.

THE best way to prevent the incipient rebellion at the South from getting beyond the shell-chipping stage, is for the Republicans of the Northern States to rout the Democracy at the ensuing elections.

IF IT be true, as PLOTINUS declared, that "every soul creates and carves a body it its own image," what a precious looking lot of fellows those murderous White Leaguers of Louisiana and other Southern States must be!

IT WILL require a good deal more than one panic such as that of last year to break the spirit and repress the energy of industrious, striving communities that dot the surface of our county—all the miserable partisan croaking and whining of the *Post* to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE vast quantities of grain which have been lying in store in Minnesota and Iowa are beginning to move in large quantities, a fact which has in it everything of encouragement, involving, as it must necessarily do, the distribution of large amounts of money over large extents of territory.

TOOMBS says he "should not wonder if that Louisiana White League movement had its ramifications all over the Southern country, and in the North too." We think he is mistaken in the latter supposition, the Democracy of the North have not, as yet, passed the point of yielding their Southern brethren only moral encouragement and support.

SHOULD the Democracy succeed in carrying the Northern States at the ensuing fall elections, every Northern man who settles in a Southern State, unless he is prepared to abandon the principles he learned in the common schools in boyhood, will do so at the peril of his life. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania lay the fact to heart.

A FAIR review of the political situation in this State warrants the statement that the Republicans can, if they are active and energetic, win one of the most decisive triumphs they have ever achieved. But success is not to be had for merely waiting for it. There is work to be done, and a vast deal, before the future will be as secure as it ought to be made.

THE tall sycamore of the Wabash is swaying in the wind again. VOORHEES has just delivered himself of another speech, wherein he expressed an intense desire to see principles prevail, and men following where their principles led. And yet we never heard of his taking up arms in defense of the slaveholders' rebellion and the Southern Confederacy.

THE Boston *Post* virtually admits that the current reports of Southern outrages against Republicans in that section are, in the main, true; but charges that the Republican party is the author of the "measures which brought these evils about," and hence is responsible for their existence. So? What a world of offenses would have been averted had the Decalogue never been framed or pronounced!

ONE indication of the gradually improving condition of the labor market, as noted by the Philadelphia *Ledger*, consists in the fact that last week that paper had a much larger number of advertisements of "male help wanted" than of "situations wanted" by males; whilst these two classes in the female department showed an almost similar preponderance. This is an encouraging sign, since, as the *Ledger* well says: "After all, the foundation of all sound business is the steadiness and universality of the employment of the working people."

THE Republicans of the Twenty-fifth district are bestirring themselves gallantly in behalf of the Republican nominee for Congress, General HARRY WHITE. In sound, practical sagacity, in vigorous common sense, and in extent and variety of information concerning affairs of State, General WHITE is the peer of most men. He has for a number of years been actively and prominently before the people of his district, and of the State, and his integrity and ability are conceded by all who know him. He deserves to be elected by a rousing majority.

THE great question of the hour, in the Southern States, is not whether Democrats or Republicans shall hold the offices, but whether Republicans shall be permitted to live there and vote the Republican ticket without being molested in person or property. And the question for Pennsylvanians to decide is, whether they are willing to see all that was gained by the bloody conflict which clothed a nation in mourning, surrendered without a struggle, and to see the men who, upon a thousand battle-fields struggled to overthrow the nation, rule its councils, and proscribe, insult and murder those who upheld its flag? We think we may confidently predict the nature and emphasis of the answer they will return at the November polls.

IT STRIKES us as being about time that the opposition press ceased talking of Governor KELLOGG as an "usurper." According to the census of 1870, Louisiana had 362,000 white and 364,000 colored inhabitants. A careful analysis shows in the Western and Southern States one man of voting age to every five and a half white inhabitants; this would give 66,000 white votes in Louisiana. It is also computed that among the colored race there is one man of voting age to every four and a half inhabitants. This would show 81,000 colored voters. There are at least 10,000 white Republicans in the State of Louisiana, which would give 91,000 Republicans to 66,000 Democrats as the total vote. If KELLOGG was not elected Governor he certainly ought to have been, for everybody knows that the negroes are Republicans almost to a man, and that they invariably vote the Republican ticket, except when kept from the polls by violence and intimidation.

AT THE recent opening of the New York Normal College for the training of female teachers the pupils were allowed to choose which of the two languages, French and German, they would learn, the press of other subjects not permitting more than one of them to be studied. Of the girls present on the occasion 187 chose French and 918 chose German. The result is rather surprising when one remembers how old and well established a branch the French language is in American female schools. True, except in a seminary here and there, the merest smattering has been the extent of the acquisition made, but usage exacted only a smattering, and usage was accommodated. While each student learns to jabber a few phrases, nineteen of every twenty, or perhaps ninety-nine out of every hundred, who study the language, would fail ignominiously if they attempted to translate off-hand a page of MOLIERE or of PASCAL a year after leaving school. So we have some reason to believe. This fact, however, if it be a fact, furnishes no reason why the girls of the normal college so largely preferred German. Probably being candidates for the teacher's office they are less than some others under the influence of fashionable traditions. Probably they aspire to be useful instead of ornamental, really desiring not only to prepare themselves for work but to find a source of contentment in knowledge. And with reference to both these ends they undoubtedly made a judicious choice in preferring German to French. Wherever one of them goes within her own country she may find either inducement or opportunity, or both, to keep up or to increase her acquaintance with German, whereas she may for years in some places have neither opportunity nor motive for speaking French. Besides, in the mere study of German there is more intellectual discipline than in the study of French. And finally, a still better reason in favor of the choice of the Normal college girls is the fact that, whatever may be the worth of the French language, it is at present less rich than German in the literature of knowledge. In the best English and American writing of the time, whether books or periodicals, German books are referred to or cited twenty or fifty times where French books are referred to or cited once.

A CONTRAST.

Two eminent Hungarians have within a few days been the subject of brief mention in the cable dispatches. Three or four days ago M. KOSSUTH was stated to have declared anew his undying hostility to Austria and his resolution never to return to his native land while it should be held in the bonds from which he had striven to effect its deliverance. Yesterday FERENEZ DEAK was reported from Vienna as lying at the point of death. During many years these two men, KOSSUTH and DEAK, were most frequently spoken of in foreign countries as representing two opposing tendencies in Hungarian politics. By writers on the subject of Hungarian affairs they have often been contrasted, DEAK being held up to respect and admiration as a true statesman, qualified as such by natural endowments and education, KOSSUTH being held up to reprobation and contempt as a political charlatan who, in aspiring to rule his countrymen, meddled with matters too high for him. KOSSUTH though a man of fine natural gifts, is, we suppose, very deficient in practical sense, born to be a poet or a writer of elegant literature, if he could or would only have devoted himself to such a career, instead of trying to be a statesman. In quiet times and favored by circumstances, he might possibly have been a successful ruler over men, but placed in the midst of conflict and revolution, he failed ignominiously, without being able by experience to learn even his own unfitness for the task in which he failed. DEAK, even in early manhood, seeing as clearly as KOSSUTH the necessity of political reform, fully understood surrounding conditions and applied himself with as much patience as sagacity to work out the result at which he aimed, to convert Hungary from a feudal into a modern State. His method consisted in effecting details, that is, in accomplishing one reform at a time and in avoiding all unnecessary conflict with the Austrian Government, and it was not long before by his genuine statesmanship he reconciled, for a time, the party of reform with the government. If DEAK had done nothing more than he did in remodelling the criminal code of his country, he would have been entitled to the honors of a benefactor. But he did much more; as Minister of Justice in the BATTHYANYI cabinet he reorganized the administration of justice in Hungary and labored to establish freedom of the press, trial by jury, etc. While thus engaged he worked hard to effect a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with Austria, and when, in 1848, KOSSUTH, as President, received charge of affairs, DEAK resigned his place in the Ministry, though he continued a member of the Legislature. When the Austrian army of invasion drew near to the capital, DEAK still favored negotiation as a means of harmony, and became one of a commission which visited the Austrian camp for the purpose. This attempt at pacification having failed, he silently retired to his native place, feeling sure that the armed resistance of his countrymen to the power of Austria would prove abortive. During the last twenty years DEAK has played an important part in Hungarian affairs, and has had much to do with the change which has been effected in the relations of Hungary to Austria. In fact, his fame as a statesman, wise, honest and far seeing, was long ago firmly established. He was born in 1803.

THERE are some queer religious sects in this country, but we doubt whether one of them could be found so eccentric as a sect of which some account is given in a recent letter from Temesvar, in Hungary. The members of this sect call themselves Sabbatarians, a name, by the way, not unknown or unappropriated in the United States, and it is not impossible that some of our American Sabbatarians may find suggestion, if not edification, in the facts about to be reported. It seems that Sabbatarians are rather numerous in Transylvania, one community or congregation of whom lately sent a deputation to Temesvar for a purpose which the letter writer thinks very peculiar indeed. The congregation referred to, consisting of thirty-four families, have resolved to go over into Judaism outright, and the very peculiar purpose of the deputation in Temesvar was to collect from the benevolent funds to enable the congregation to purchase those volumes or rather "rolls" of the Mosaic law and those other articles which are indispensable to the Judaical worship. Some may be gratified to learn that the deputation was very successful; its appeals for contributions being liberally responded to even by the non-Jewish portion of the public. The writer of the letter was especially interested by the statements of the delegates concerning the nature and history of the sect. A short time ago, it seems, its members knew no other language than Hungarian, and even its prayers, mere translations of the chief prayers used in Jewish worship, were composed in Hungarian. In recent times, however, moved by love of the sacred tongue—a love which it would have delighted a late venerable divine well known in Pittsburgh to hear of—the members of the congregation have acquired so much Hebrew as to use prayer-books in the Hebrew text with vernacular translation subjoined. Swine's flesh these Sabbatarians have always deemed unclean, and consequently their villages swarm with flocks of geese. Their faith has always pretty closely resembled the Jewish, though in former times through fear of persecution they were wont to celebrate certain Jewish ordinances in cellars. At present, according to the report of the deputies, such a change is going on as to make it likely that all the Sabbatarian villages in Transylvania will shortly go into Judaism. The people are all farmers and are laborious and temperate in their habits. Some may think the matter of no importance, hardly worth repeating, but we cannot agree with them.

IN EUROPE it is, or at least has been, very much the fashion to praise the practical aptitude of Americans at the expense of their scientific zeal and activity. It is therefore not ungratifying to perceive some change of tone on the subject. Thus, in a late address, the celebrated physician, physiologist, etc., Herr VIRCHOW can hardly find terms sufficiently strong wherein to express his admiration for the manner in which the medical department of the United States army utilized the opportunities of our great civil war. Having stated that in the Crimean war the French army lost one-third of its force by disease, and that of the 95,615 men who perished in the struggle, only 10,240 died in battle, and that, in the American war for the Union, while 97,000 fell in battle, 184,000 died of disease, he contrasts France and the United States with reference to the degree in which each respectively profited by its calamities. While in the Crimea the French learned little or nothing, says Dr. VIRCHOW, the North Americans, in their civil war, learned so much that from the time a new era begins in military medicine. The cause of the difference was not, he thinks, the greater necessity in one case than in the other; really the Americans were impelled by no more urgent need than pressed upon the French in the Crimea. Much rather was it, he asserts, the critical, genuinely scientific spirit, the open mind, the sound, practical understanding, which in America gradually pervaded all departments of army administration, and which, under the wonderful co-operation of an entire people, attained the highest reach in humane achievment ever up to that time aimed at in carrying on a great war. Whoever, adds Herr VIRCHOW, takes up and examines the comprehensive publications of the American Military Medical Staff, must be ever again and again astonished at the wealth of facts and observations therein recorded. The utmost accuracy of detail, statistics, careful even in minutest particular, skilful presentation embracing all aspects of medical experience, are therein combined, in order, with the greatest possible fulness, to preserve for contemporaries and posterity the knowledge bought at so costly a price. A few may need to be told that the judgment of no living savant on such a subject carries more weight than that of VIRCHOW.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* prints a series of interesting tables showing that during the cereal year just closed, our country exported more wheat to Great Britain than all the rest of the world. From September 1st, 1873, to July 31st, 1874—the date of the latest accessible reports—the imports into the United Kingdom from all sources aggregated 39,788,193 cwts., of which the United States contributed 22,302,652 cwts., or considerably more than one-half. Russia furnished 5,375,379 cwts., Germany 2,738,960, and Canada 3,704,762, the remainder being forwarded by a number of other nations in small quantities. In the cereal year preceding, the shipments from this country to Great Britain aggregated 12,197,502 cwts., and in 1871-2 they were only 8,077,867. From Russia the shipments have been decreasing for three years, a significant fact, which shows how severe is the competition between Russia and this country. When the one gains the other loses. This year, however, the crops on the borders of the Black and Baltic seas have been of an unusually bountiful character, which will naturally increase the competition in the English markets, to the correspondingly reduction of prices, here as well as there.

SOME time ago we made mention of the discovery, in Virginia, of a mine of natural coke called "carbonite." It is now being worked, and the product is said to possess the best qualities of cannel and anthracite combined; retaining all the carbon of the original coal, but having by nature been changed into a readily ignitable fuel which yields a continuous and steady heat, causing no dust, and leaving few cinders or ashes unconsumed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"What's in an aim?" Creedmoor.

The gab-cursed State of the Union—Louisiana.

Chicago will to-morrow be a city without insurance.

A little fish-nourishment for the *Post* would do no harm.

Delaware has shipped 603,000 bushels of peaches this season.

The *Post* has a wonderful faculty for manufacturing misery.

The *Post's* powder is nothing but black sand, and won't go off.

Where's Jeff Davis? He hasn't been heard from for a month.

No man's prejudice is of any value compared with the rights of men.

Well, if Whitelaw Reid isn't sick, the talk of his paper, the *Tribune*, is.

Barnum rules the *Nation*. He has just bought the newspaper of that name.

Missouri has a Bourbon editor by the name of Mudd—and he's a regular slinger.

St. Louis now leads all the cotton markets of America, except New York city, in price.

A Republican ballot in Pennsylvania will stop a White League bullet in the South.

An Illinois postmaster has a salary of one dollar a year, which he draws quarter-ly.

Good for the Hoosier State. It proposes to be the first to fill her quota of Centennial stock.

The Bessemer steel works, at Troy, have orders enough to keep them running for some time.

The worst enemy of the Southern people has been the Northern wing of the Democratic party.

The Boston *Post* wants Weston to walk against a buzz-saw and make two modern instances of himself.

There is over five million dollars' worth of private residence buildings under way in Chicago at the present time.

There is no cause for further revolution in Spain. Madrid has a new bull ring, costing four hundred thousand dollars.

A census just completed by the local authorities of Minnesota gives 552,000 as the present population of that State.

Rightly named. The shipments of grapes this season from Vineland, New Jersey, will amount to two million pounds.

Cincinnati is big with delight over the consent of Theodore Thomas to go and conduct its big musical festival next May.

There will be no rush or excitement about business this fall. It will be done in a very quiet manner, and on a sound basis.

A recent Chinese typhoon is reported to have destroyed a thousand lives, but a good deal of the story is probably mere wind.

Rev. Perfect Horse Murray is building a horse-barn one hundred and ten feet long, to contain twenty stalls, for the installation of his stud.

Austrian geographers don't believe there is any Open Polar Sea. They sent an expedition to see this sea, but it didn't see it, you see.

Upwards of twelve hundred applications for space in the Centennial buildings have already been filed by intending American exhibitors.

They are going extensively in the *morus multicaulis* business in Mexico—that is, they are planting mulberry trees, and raising silkworms.

Quite rapid progress is making with the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition buildings. The contractor has five thousand men employed.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional district of Ohio have nominated A. Savage for Congress—and he is howling on the war-path.

Germany is exhibiting marvellous energy in taking possession, or seeking to take it, of all the great markets in both hemispheres of the globe.

The Duke of Cambridge is going to retire from the command of the British army. He suffers so constantly from gout that he cannot toe the mark.

The statement that the suspension of the National Bank Redemption Agency is likely to be permanent, is pronounced to be without foundation.

The New York *World* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer* are having great times. Unable to slaughter anybody else, they are trying to slaughter each other.

A movement is on foot in Philadelphia for a Convention of the representatives of the national banks of the whole country to meet early in November.

Every Pennsylvanian interested in the prosperity of the State, and every person opposed to strengthening rebel arms, should vote the Republican ticket.

The Cincinnati Exposition draws crowds by having "nationality" days. On successive days the presiding officer is an Englishman, German, Frenchman, Irishman, etc.

The removal of the Pawnees, Santees, Sacs and Foxes and Otoes and Missourias from Nebraska, is mooted. In that event, a large amount of good land will be opened up to cultivation.

A kingdom. The total quantity of land embraced in the various Government grants, including railroad and wagon road grants, after deducting lands forfeited, reverted and lapsed, is 210,756,807 acres.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, whose life has been despaired of for the past week, is now rapidly recovering.

Vice President Wilson says his health has so far improved that he hopes to assume his regular duties as presiding officer of the Senate next winter.

The ghost of ex-President Lincoln is said to have appeared recently at a spiritual seance in Philadelphia. He waved the American flag, and by his side stood a fine looking negro.

Prof John M. Langston and Dr. Purvis, both colored, of Washington city, have brought suit against the proprietors of a fashionable eating-house there, for refusing to allow them entertainment. This suit is brought under the Civil Rights law passed by the District Assembly a year or two ago.

The Tom Thumb troupe has just made a three years' tour around the world, during which they traveled 55,487 miles, 31,216 by sea, and gave 1,471 entertainments in 578 different cities and towns in the four quarters of the globe, without meeting with a single accident, or losing a single appointment by sickness.

It has now been decided by admirers of Hans Christian Andersen to illumine his old age with a Christmas present from old and young readers of his stories in this country, instead of sending him driblets of money from the cashbox of the thrifty-infants. What form the Christmas present shall take is a matter yet to be decided.

The Washington *Star* contradicts a report that Donn Piatt has been attacked by paralysis in the left arm. His physican pronounces it a case of rheumatism from overwork, which will probably cripple the left arm for life. The twinges of rheumatism, it is said, only make him a little more abusive than usual, if possible. His general tone is undisguised.

The following is from a recent issue of the Mt. Vernon (Ohio) *Republican:* "One week since, while in conversation with Phil. Sheridan, as he is familiarly called in the neighborhood of his home in Perry county, a friend said a few words to him about the Presidency. Said Phil, 'I do not allow a thought on that subject to occupy my mind; I think many men have been ruined by thinking they ought to be President of the United States; all their actions, official and otherwise, have been controlled by that one idea. It becomes a disease with them. I am yet young enough to perform active duties, and I wish to labor, not to be led off by such an idea.'"

STATE NEWS.

St. Luke's Lutheran Church, Reading, is being remodeled.

The receipts of the Lycoming county fair amounted to about $2,400.

The North Philadelphia Baptist Association is in session at Holmesburg.

The faculty of Lafayette College, Easton, now consists of twenty-seven professors and tutors.

The track over the Curwensville extension of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad is being put down.

At Rousesville on the 26th—small boy—base ball game—bat slipped—broken nose and jaw—no cards.

Miss Alice E. Clark, a talented young lady of Corry, died very suddenly, on the 26th, of hemorrhage.

A stationer advertises "parti-colored ladies' note paper" in the Parker *Daily*. Send for Minister Motley.

Stanberger's flouring mill in Altoona was burned on Saturday night. Loss about $20,000; insurance $10,000.

Nathaniel Hantsch, employed in one of the forges at Reading, fell dead on the 26th inst., of heart disease or apoplexy.

The Pottstown Iron Company is making plate iron for ship-building. The plates, when finished, weigh 2,800 pounds each.

Henry Heberner, of Hickorytown, Montgomery county, was thrown from his carriage on the 26th inst., and fatally injured.

The grand jury of Luzerne county acted on over four hundred and seventy-five bills of indictment brought before them last week.

A baby was born in Columbia, Lancaster county, last week, which has but one arm and one leg, the only foot being shaped like a trowel.

Thomas C. Maher, of Blairsville, having raised a cucumber forty inches long, now aspires to be chief of the Department of Agriculture.

A new blast furnace will be shortly erected by the Thomas Iron Company, of Catasauqua, on grounds near Bechtelsville, Washington township, Berks county.

The Clearfield region is looking up—a branch road is being laid from the Moshannon, near the Sterling mines, to four new operations that are nearly ready for shipping coal.

The wife of Mr. Joseph Phillips, East Nantmeal, Chester county, is the mother of thirteen children; the last one recently born, weighed at the time of its birth seventeen pounds.

Edwin Forrest's executors are winding up his estate as fast as possible. They have just submitted their first partial account which shows property in their control amounting to $259,523.

A lot 140x190 feet on Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia, with a building fifty feet square and three stories high, has been purchased for the use of the Pennsylvania Working Home for the Blind.

An Altoona lady, while sitting at supper near an open window, was perhaps mortally wounded by some careless marksman. She received a number of shots in her head, one of them penetrating beyond the reach of a probe.

If advertising is an index to trade activity, then Philadelphia merchants were never busier. The columns of the leading journals of that city was crowded on Saturday last with the announcements of the best houses in the city.

On Saturday the order of Improved Red Men of the Lehigh Valley, in session at Bethlehem, passed strong resolutions approving of the Centennial as a patriotic enterprise, and pledging themselves to support it with money as well as words.

J. S. Cornman, Esq., proprietor of the Huntingdon *Monitor*, sold his office on Saturday afternoon last to E. E. Fleming and M. M. McNeil, Esqs., of that place, for the sum of $5,000. Immediate possession was given. Mr. Cornman will return to Carlisle.

Israel Landis, aged twenty-three years, met with a singular accident, recently, which resulted in his death. He, with a younger brother, was engaged in working a cider press, when the lever flew back, striking him in the abdomen, causing his death in a few hours.

General G. H. T. Collis, the City Solicitor of Philadelphia, was thrown from his horse and much injured while riding in the Park on Saturday afternoon last. Gen. Collis is confined to his room from the effects of the accident, but his physicians give every hope of his speedy recovery.

As Mr. Jacob Glatfelter and his son Jonas, of Jackson township, York county, were gunning on Wednesday of last week, the father accidentally shot the son through the leg, crushing the bones and severing an artery, causing the young man's death several hours after. Deceased leaves a young wife.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of ten persons, eight men and two women, who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Robert Kirby, aged 83; Thomas Dorfer, 89; Edward Friel, 81; Samuel Craven, 85; Richard Heeney, 85; Nathaniel P. Turney, 80; George Hogg, 86; Letitia Carter, 88; David Patterson, 89, and Mary H. Sutter, 92.

Last Week Misses Lizzie Flattery and Bridget Murphy, of this place, Annie Lyons, of Westmoreland county, and Clara Hoeveler, of Pittsburgh, young ladies who had until recently been in attendance at St. Mary's Academy here, entered the convent of the Order of Benedictines, at Carrollstown. Their novitiate will extend two years, and at the end of that time they will be privileged to take the final vows.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

In this wise, the Scranton *Times* says, the rolling mills have been started up again: "The rolling mills, with their puff and whoo—with their gleam at night from the molten metal within—with their stack topes rivaling the spectrum in colored fires—with their waist-bare inmates darting hither and yon—with their dusky juveniles propelling their gig loads of white iron—with the clang and whang and boom and rattle and shout—with this and a hundred other sights and sounds, restore a long missed pleasure."

The Laporte *Democrat* tells this dog story: A large dog, about a year old, belonging to a neighbor, who had been bitten by mad cars, had his head washed several times with carbolized water. Several weeks later he saw one of the children of the family bathing her head with liniment for the ear-ache, when, watching an opportunity, he gets the liniment bottle on the floor, spills it and dabs his own head in the spilled liniment, and then rubs it in with his fore paws. This was witnessed by four members of the household.

A letter from Franklin to the Oil City *Derrick* says: A new "refinery" of a novel character has been established near the Atlantic depot. It consists of a large enclosure containing a sort of basin capable of holding a vast quantity of fluid. This receptacle is filled with water, on which heavy oil is next pored, to the depth of several inches. The oil is exposed to the air for such a sufficient time to evaporate its more volatile ingredients, while the heavier impurities gradually sink into the underlying water. It is claimed this simple process results in producing a lubricator equal to the finest yet devised by the most complex and expensive system. The first allotment was turned out a day or two ago, and the process of the unique scheme will doubtless attract considerable attention in oleaginous circles.

The Uniontown *Standard* says: The vicinity of Red Lion, in this county, was the scene of a shooting affray, on last Thursday evening, the 17th inst. As Samuel Brewer and his two daughters were returning from the Brownsville fair, on reaching Pleasant Valley, they found the road obstructed by two or three men standing in the middle of it. Mr. Brewer assailed them with the entreaty to stand to one side and allow him to pass. This request not being complied with, he repeated it, when he was told by one of the men to go to h—l. Thereupon Mr. Brewer alighted from his buggy and knocked one of the fellows down; when one John Masten, a lad of about eighteen summers, drew a revolver and fired, the ball piercing Brewer's forehead, just over the eye, passing through his wool hat, which checked the force of the missile, and, possibly, saved his life. Dr. Davidson was called for, extracted the ball, and found the skull considerably fractured, but entertains the hope that his patient will recover. Masten was accompanied by a young man by the name of Hough, and they were both under the influence of liquor. No arrests have been made at this writing, but it is sincerely hoped that the would-be murderers will be apprehended and promptly brought to justice.

The Lewisburg *Journal* publishes the following: On Saturday afternoon last G. A. Miller, residing on Driesbach's farm, in Limestone township, this county, was at New Berlin. He started for his home about sunset. While crossing the mountain this side of New Berlin, he was stopped by a large man with black hair and long whiskers, who commenced trying to unharness one of the horses; but Miller refused to sell. The man then inquired for work, and ended by asking permission to ride along, which was granted. After they had gone a short distance, he drew out a handkerchief and threw it over Miller's face. The latter pushed it away, but discovered it was saturated with chloroform. The stranger apologized for what he termed an "accident." Miller began to be suspicious of him, and watched him closely. A few rods further the stranger threw his left arm around Miller's neck, the shoulders and attempted to throw him backwards. Miller struggled with him, and succeeded in striking him a severe blow over the eye with the whip handle. The villain then drew a large knife from his boot, and when endeavoring to plunge it into Miller, the latter again struck him with the whip and knocked him out of the wagon. Miller then drove off as fast as possible. He had gone but a short distance when a shot was fired after him from out the bushes, and a cap was also heard to snap, but he escaped unhurt. The shot was apparently fired by a partner of the first villain. There is evidently a gang of desperadoes in this county, and parties traveling lonely roads had better be on their guard.

OHIO NEWS.

A daily newspaper called the *Globe*, has been started in Portsmouth.

Funds are being solicited for the erection of a soldiers' monument at Findlay.

The New Lisbon *Buckeye State* has been enlarged, and has adopted the quarto form.

Husking bees and nutting parties will soon be in vogue among the good people of the country.

General Phil. Sheridan is now visiting the scenes of his boyhood at Somerset, Perry county.

Lancaster is going to have water-works. Heretofore the city has been run chiefly by lager beer.

Mr. B. F. Nelson, editor of the Ashland *Press*, had a finger taken off last week, on one of his power presses.

Pastures are almost literally burned up in portions of Southern Ohio, and winter feeding must begin early.

In Mahoning county, the question of removing the county seat from Canfield to Youngstown will be voted upon in October.

In Monroe township, Harrison county, they have a man seventy years old who has never ridden in a buggy, carriage or railroad car.

The First and Second Ohio Volunteers held a reunion last Wednesday, at the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton. Everybody had a good time.

The editor of the Barnesville *Enterprise* was badly bitten by a furious boar, just above the knee, while attending one of the county fairs lately.

Jacob Gartee, the murderer of Nicholas Bensing, in Hancock county, who was sentenced to the penitentiary for life, died on the 15th, of typhoid fever.

The old Zanesville Court House is being pulled down. Many of the old pioneers will remember that it was used as the State Capitol during the winter of 1811-12.

Over a million of dollars have been raised for the proposed new railroad between Columbus and Toledo. General James A. Wilcox is now engaged in optioning the right of way.

A mastodon's tooth was found by a son of Thomas Knight, near Tiffin, recently, while digging potatoes. It is six inches and five-eighths long, and three inches and nine-sixteenths wide, and weighs one pound fourteen and a half ounces.

There has been another large gas well sunk in Painesville, and gas has been struck at a depth of 750 feet. The well is now yielding 14,400 feet every twenty-four hours, enough to supply the Cowles House, for which it was bored, and the whole town besides.

This is clipped from the Napoleon *Signal*, for the benefit of sportsmen: A party of some twenty-four hunters went to the woods on the 17th inst., in quest of squirrels. They were divided into two squads, the first led by Colonel E. L. Mann and the other by Mr. I. S. Pope. In the evening, when the game was counted, it was found that the party under Colonel Mann had 205 counts, and the other 166, or 271 in all. Mr. George Ellis killed a fine red fox. Dr. Talbott and Mr. Lavan have the credit of making the greatest number of counts, and consequently are entitled to the captaincy in their respective companies in the next hunt, which will come off to-morrow.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Sour Stomach.

If the food taken into the stomach is not digested it decomposes. In the latter case a pungent gas is developed which causes sour eructations, or else the stomach itself secretes an acid, which, rising upward at intervals, stings the gullet sharply. These extremely disagreeable sensations are attributable to impaired digestion. To get rid of them, or prevent their recurrence, it is only necessary to tone and regulate the gastric organs with Hostetter's Bitters. It will be manifest to anyone the great corrective with the idea that the unpleasant symptoms will disappear of themselves. So far from that being the case, they almost invariably culminate, if neglected, in chronic dyspepsia, with its concomitants of gnawing in the stomach, dizziness, perverted vision, headache and sleeplessness. It is true that all these disagreeables may be obviated by a course of the Bitters; but how much wiser to anticipate their arrival with one or two doses of that sure preventive of indigestion and strengthener of the alimentary organs.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,351 56.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN H. PEW, PARK R. PEW, Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Baily, G. Johnstone, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES.
Steel Spring covered with Hard Rubber—used in bathing. Lightest, safest, neatest, most effectual and best mechanical supports known. Seeley's Hard Rubber Truss cures rupture, retaining the most difficult with comfort, safety and ease. The fine steel spring coated with hard rubber, enables the spring to be controlled in power, shaped to form; being impervious to moisture, will never rust, break, blister, chafe nor move from place; always clean and good as new. Persons having suffered the misery, danger and annoyance of soft, rusty, chafing badly adjusted instruments, in appreciation of their merits hail them as a comfort, blessing and relief. Sold at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 8 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 29th, when teachers will class them. MWF

ECONOMY, SAFETY, BRILLIANCY
FOR FAMILY USE!
THE PERFECTION OF OIL.
THE MANUFACTURERS OF
Elaine, the Family Safeguard Oil,
For the purpose of placing this positively Safe Oil within the reach of all are now putting it up in Tin Cans, one-half Barrels and Barrels, perfectly secure from breakage, expressly for Family Use, at as low prices as retailers are selling oils of uncertain safety. No change of lamp or burner is necessary in using ELAINE.
Postal card orders will have prompt attention.
Send for a Can or Barrel and try it. SATISFACTION IS GUARANTEED.
A Liberal Discount to the Trade.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
Corner Seventh St. and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
smwtf

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!
IN
Dry Goods,
AT
ERWIN'S,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

In consequence of our recent embarrassment, and to convert our large stock of goods into cash as rapidly as possible, we will offer for the next few weeks some Bargains that will be unprecedented in the history of the Dry Goods Trade.
Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.
We respectfully ask an examination of the Quality of our Goods and a comparison of our Styles and Prices with those of any other house in the Dry Goods Trade.

ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S, ERWIN'S,
172 AND 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

CARPETS.

CARPETS!
FALL STOCK!
REDUCED PRICES!!
WE ARE NOW OFFERING A NEW AND CHOICE STOCK OF FALL STYLES AT MUCH LESS RATES THAN SUMMER PRICES. WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN STYLES OR PRICES.
BOYARD, ROSE & CO.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS!
We are now showing the first receipts of our NEW FALL STOCK. They give promise of much Handsomer Styles and Novelties, with Lower Prices, than have been known in this market for a long time.
Those having new residences now ready to furnish, and those just returning from the summer resorts, are invited to look through our Stock.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & COMPANY
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Oil Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
GREEN SHADE CLOTH A SPECIALTY.
Also Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 29, 1874.

The loan market of Pittsburgh is unchanged and there is no special feature of interest. For some days past exchange on New York has been growing scarce, until to-day it was quoted at a premium between the banks, which has led to the shipment of quite a large amount of currency to fill up the depleted balances in New York and Philadelphia.

In general trade circles there are no material changes. Merchants are moderately busy but not pushed with business.

We have received the following letter of inquiry from a Westmoreland county subscriber:

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

—Can a banker charge to a depositor's account his note payable at the bank, without a revenue stamp, or with one affixed, as required by checks?

—And can he charge a receipt for money to his account without a two cent revenue stamp, like this:

"Received of First National bank of Pittsburgh, one hundred dollars (by the hands of Silus Jones), to be charged to my account."?

—And can a check be protested if it says: *'on a certain day pay to the order,"* &c., after a third day from that time?

—If a national bank charge ten per cent. interest on a note, can twenty per cent. be recovered back by suit within two years?

Very truly, A SUBSCRIBER.

Sept. 24, '74.

To which we reply. The act of Congress of June, 1872, designating instruments subject to a stamp tax reads as follows:

Bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, bankers, or trust company, *at sight or on demand*, 2 cents."

It is the custom, nearly universal, for merchants to make their notes and to accept drafts on them payable at their usual place of banking. The question of our correspondent evidently refers to this practice, and asks whether such orders for the payment of money are subject to the same stamp duty as an ordinary bank check. Under the reading of the law, we should say that no such stamp is necessary. To reject an instrument to the two cent stamp duty, it must not only be an order for money, but it must be drawn on a bank, and must be *at sight*.

It is very clear that neither notes, or time drafts, payable at a bank, are subject to stamp duty.

When one merchant draws upon another *at sight*, and the drawee accepts, payable at bank, it would at first seem that such instrument became, on acceptance, of the same nature as a bank check; but as law especially designates that a draft must be drawn on a "bank, banker or trust company," the mere acceptance of the drawee, designating a place of payment, is not bring the instrument within the provision of the Stamp act.

In his answers the second question of our correspondent, a receipt for money does not require a 2c stamp.

To avoid stamping checks and drafts many of the banks draw on their correspondents "at one day after date without notice," and for current use have a form of receipt like the one given above. This is one of the law has become so general, especially among country banks, that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue announces that he will recommend to Congress such a modification of the law as to clear and include these cases.

We know of a ruling by a Special Agent of the Treasury against the First National Bank of Washington, Iowa, where he held that a receipt to the bank for money having passed through the hands of a third party, required two cent stamp; that the receipt form to be exempt from stamp duty must be between the bank and the owner of the receipt directly.

To the third question of "a subscriber," we reply that he *can* protest a piece of bank paper if he wishes to enforce his remedy to the extent of $1 50; but in the case above noted it would seem to be unnecessary for the purpose, at least, of holding the drawer.

An eminent authority in Pennsylvania, on the Supreme branch, says that checks on banks have no days of grace; that are payable on demand at any day after date, or if payable at a future day, on every day named. A check differs from a bill of exchange in that it requires no acceptance, the drawer is not a surety but the principal debtor, as much as the maker of a promissory note. A past dated check has been decided to be payable on the day of its date without any days of grace."

Past dated check is payable on the day of date without any days of grace." See bk vs. Brodreck, 10 Wendell, 405.)

In the fourth question of our correspondent we quote the law governing such cases. On 30th of the National Banking law says as follows:

And be it further enacted, That every association may take, receive, reserve and charge, on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidences of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the bank is located, and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rate limited shall be allowed for associations organized in any such State under this act. And when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory, the bank may take, receive, reserve or charge at a rate not exceeding 7 per centum per annum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt, has to run.

And the knowingly taking, receiving, reserving or charging a rate of interest greater than aforesaid, shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. And in case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the person or persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover back, in any action of debt, twice the amount of the interest thus paid from the association taking or receiving the same: *Provided*, That such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred."

We would therefore seem that the usury laws of Pennsylvania must govern, as far as the rate of interest which a national bank may legally deduct from a loan is concerned. In case a borrower is charged more than the per cent. discount, he can at the maturity of his loan refuse to pay more than the amount of his note less the difference between six per cent. and the rate charged at the time the transaction occurred. The usury law of this State calls for the forfeiture of the *excessive* interest only. However, the borrower pays his note, he or his legal representative can, within two years, bring suit against the bank, and recover twice the amount of the interest thus paid. The penalty for taking of usurious interest is not governed by the State law, as in the first case, but governed by the section of the United States law above quoted. An important question has just been rendered by the United States Supreme Court on the subject in a case of an indorser who resisted the claim of a New York National bank against him, on the ground of usury under the State law. The bank contended that its claim could not be void, even if the usurious interest had been taken by it, at which point the Court affirmed in the following language:

"The provisions of the United States statutes in relation to chapter 150, section 30, which fixes the penalty of taking usurious interest the forfeiture of the entire interest charged, applies only to all national banks organized under its statute. This provision is within the constitutional power of Congress, and supersedes the State laws imposing penalties for the same purpose so far as applicable to national banks."

We would therefore give an affirmative answer to our correspondent's question.

The third National Bank stock sold last week at McIlwaine's stock sales rooms, on Smithfield street, for $135.

The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at the close of to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kneeland, broker, 98 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Central, sales	54½	
Pennsylvania scrip, sales	16½	
Erie	9½	9⅝
Transportation Company	12½	
Rock	8½	9
Valley*	49	49½
Transportation Company	44½	45
Transportation Com'y	55	
S. L. & mortgage bonds, sales	64½	
Div.		

The following table shows the prices of government bonds, railway stocks, and the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day.

Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

September 28, 1874.	10 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	109½	110	110	110	110
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118		117¾		118
5-20's, 1865	115		115		115
5-20's, 1864	112		112		112
5-20's, 1865, new	115		115		115
5-20's, 1867	117		117		117
10-40's, coupons	110¾		110¾		110¾
Currency 6's	122		122		122
Registered '67	112		112		112
Western Union Tel	79	79¼	79¼	79¼	79
Pacific Mail	30½	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Adams Express	97		97		97
Wells-Fargo Express	107		107		107
American Express	58		58		58
United States Express	61		61		61
New York Central	101½		101½		101½
Erie	35½		35½		35½
Michigan Central	96	96	96		96
Michigan Southern	78	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87		87		87
Chicago & Rock Island	93	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & Northwestern	38	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼
Do preferred	56		56		56
St. Paul, common	34½	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Do preferred	50½	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Fort Wayne	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28½	29	29		29
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾		38¾
Chicago and Alton	97				
Boston, H. & Erie	1¾				
Marion		125½			128
Hannibal & St. Joe	28¾				
Atlantic & Pacific (private)					
Memphis		2½			2½
C. C. C. & I.					97
Tennessee, old	75	78			78
Do new	75	75			75
S. Carolina, April	17	17			17
Do July	17	17			17
Missouri 6's	94½	94¾			94¾

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 29, 1874.

The unfavorable weather, during the early part of the day, interfered with trade to a certain extent, but the pleasant weather of the afternoon was more auspicious, and a fair day's business was transacted in nearly all branches of trade. Values were quiet, and we note no important changes.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	172	Apples, bbls	46
Corn, sks	850	Wheat, sks	729
Rye, sks	170	Oats, sks	1,709
Butter, pkgs	51	Bacon, tcs	122
Potatoes, bushels	2,162	Hay, bales	381
Ice, tons	50	Peaches, crates	31

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market was rather quiet to-day, with prices not materially changed. Wheat is rather dull, at the following prices: Choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat, $1 38@1 39 ₱ bush; Michigan and Ohio do $1 18@1 32; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 @1 15. Corn is firm but transactions are light. We quote shelled at 86@86½ ₱ bushel for high mixed; 86@86½ for low mixed; and 85½ for yellow. Oats are in demand and steady. We heard of a quotation from a favorable point today, which makes the cost of oats laid down in Pittsburgh 40c, and the general feeling of elevator, here, is 62@64c. This is more than purchasers will pay, and we quote at 62@63c for white; 60@61c for mixed. We note a sale of 1 car light mixed at 60c. Rye continues steady at 95c@$1 00. Barley is active at about $1 10@1 20.

FLOUR—Receipts are incre asing, being 1,122 bbls yesterday. The market is nevertheless dull, while outside flours are rather dull of sale. We quote as follows: $4 50@5 00 for choice brands

CITY MATTERS.

Rising Sun Flour

manufactured by the French patent and slow grinding process combined, will be on this market Thursday morning.

Allegheny Park Commission.

The Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting last evening. The Commission approved the action of the Police Committee in re-instating the park police. It was decided to reduce the wages of the park policemen and the workmen in the parks twenty-five cents per day. It was also decided to reduce the salary of the Park Superintendent twenty per cent. No further business was transacted and the Commission adjourned.

Elected to Councils.

An election was held in the Seventh ward, this city, yesterday, for a member of the Select Council, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Jeremy. There was no excitement whatever, and a very light vote polled. Capt. J. D. McFarland was elected, having received 109 votes against 33 votes for his opponent, Dr. McClain. Capt. McFarland is a well known citizen, was a good soldier, and will make a good Councilman.

A Scare.

Yesterday afternoon, a large new tank at Ballantine & Co.'s oil works, in Temperanceville was the occasion of a genuine scare among the people of the neighborhood. The tank had been filled with water to test its strength and serviceability. The strain was too great and the tank burst, discharging a small deluge. Everybody in the vicinity was firm in the conviction that a new and inexplicable flood had come, and for a time there was a genuine panic. No harm was done, and the excitement soon subsided.

Praise Service.

Notwithstanding the soaking rain, a large audience gathered to enjoy the "Service of Song," at Butler street M. E. church, on Sunday evening last. The exercises were varied and interesting, consisting of addresses, responsive Bible readings, singing, prayer, and devotional songs and prayer. Dr. W. B. Watkins, pastor, conducted the responsive readings, assisted by Prof. T. J. Duncan, of the Fifteenth ward schools. An excellent address was delivered by Dr. Watkins, followed by W. H. Kincaid and Messrs. J. G. Matthews and W. Thumston. At the close, Rev. M. J. Montgomery made some remarks, the service closing with the benediction by Rev. J. Wilkinson. An interesting work of revival of religion is now in progress in that church.

The Mines and the Miners.

On Monday, at a meeting of the coal miners, held at Elizabeth, Mr. John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association, denounced the introduction of Italians, and said if they attacked the old miners there should be enough to bury the Italians themselves. A committee was appointed to notify those who were at work in the river mines, that unless they struck against the reduction they would go to work to-day. The committee will report at a meeting to be held to-day.

The Italians in the Pan Handle mines have gone to work, and are reported to be doing well, averaging sixty bushels of coal per day. The striking miners look with much regret upon the turn affairs have taken. It is reported that, on Monday night, four shots were fired into the house occupied by Charles McDonald, foreman of the National Coal Mines. A reward of $200 has been offered for the apprehension of the guilty parties. No person was injured by the shots.

A number of the Monongahela miners resumed work yesterday, and nearly all the striking miners in that region are said to have expressed their willingness to go to work for three cents per bushel.

Verdict Against a Railroad Company.

The coroner's jury, empanelled to inquire into the death of John Covacig, whose death by injuries received at the crossing of the Allegheny Valley Railroad at Penn avenue, on Monday, has already been reported, met last evening and examined quite a number of witnesses. Several persons who witnessed the accident believed that the train was going at not less than the rate of fifteen miles per hour, and that the deceased could not escape the accident. The engineer thought that the train was going at the rate of six or seven miles per hour.

At the conclusion of the hearing the jury deliberated for some time, and finally agreed upon the following verdict: That the said John Covacig came to his death, on the evening of September 28th, 1874, from injuries received by a train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad running into a wagon, which the deceased was driving, at the crossing of Penn avenue on the morning of September 28, 1874, through negligence in the officers of the said road in allowing the train to run at a faster rate of speed than the city ordinance allows.

The Freight Tariff on Oil.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

There appears to be an effort made by certain interested parties in the oil country to array the producers against the railroads, judging from the meeting held at Titusville, on Monday. The oil business has been in anything but a flourishing condition for some time and these parties, knowing that the producers are smarting under low prices, think they are in a good state to raise sufficient opposition to the railroad companies to enable them to self-constituted agents of the producers, to get favorable terms from said railroads and perhaps a draw back. This is surely a very shallow pinches. Oil City and Titusville have for years had the advantage of the balance of the oil country in rates, and this thing of putting all on the same base, as to rates East, hurts. They attempt to use the producers as a weapon to enable them to compel the Railroad Companies to continue the old state of things. It is an undisputed fact that the system of gauging at tanks has arrived at such perfection that an outsider could not buy oil at the wells for one cent a barrel and pay the old rates of freight and sell it at New York without losing money. No wonder a return to an honest system of doing business raises a howl among those who have reaped the benefit of those drawbacks. The producers never reaped any benefit from. It was reaped by speculators and tankers, most of whom are residents of Titusville, and it was there the meeting originated.

Why was the affair, if it was an affair of the producers, inaugurated at Titusville? It is well known that the whole "up crek"—that is, all the producing territory above Oil City, only produces five barrels per day, being about one-sixtieth of the whole production; and including all the upper country, only about three thousand barrels—about one-tenth—and yet a meeting like this claims to represent the producers!

The fact is, this "up country" has been simply banging on to the skirts of the oil business like Grits Brown to it, and representing that they were the head of the concern, and any action on that point that affects them in their legitimate possession, raises a howl. Nine-tenths of the oil is produced below Emlenton, thirty miles from Oil City, and forty or more from Titusville, and the producers of that section are glad to welcome any action that makes oil worth as much at Parker as at Oil City or Titusville, and will be slow to have the wool pulled over their eyes to such an extent as to help on an effort to re-inaugurate a high rate for oil on "up creek," at the expense of Butler county. They have had enough of Producers' Unions, as exemplified by the meeting of producers meeting a committee of refiners in New York to fix rates of three dollars and twenty-five cents per barrel crude the first month, and while part of the committee were at work the remainder were out selling oil short. The producers have learned that any action of either railroads or pipe lines, that puts all men on an equal basis is the best thing for them, no difference if it does hurt a few who have been getting rich, not from the price of oil, but so much a barrel draw back.

ANON.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

H. G. Sheasley, of Venango county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the same was to referred Register Rodgers, of Franklin.

A. Ortleib and Samuel Hurz, partners as A. Ortleib & Co., of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Schafer.

In the matter of John Kenmuir, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, the assignee's petition for the sale of certain real estate was presented and last ordered.

In the case of James H. Flickinger, bankrupt of Armstrong county, the hearing on the motion for an injunction was continued to the 7th prox.

In the matter of John H. Strawn & Co., of Connellsville, bankrupts, on motion of Mr. Stoner, the rule on creditors and debtors to show cause why the assignee should not be authorized to carry on the business of the firm was made absolute.

In the matter of S. W. Kredel, of Allegheny, bankrupt, the sale of certain real estate reported by the assignee was approved, and a deed ordered on compliance with the terms of sale.

District Court—Full Bench.

In the of B. L. Fahnestock vs. William McConnells, on an issue to which was given yesterday the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $245 45.

In the case of the M. and M. National Bank vs. Voigt & McGraw, an action to recover the balance on a draft, judgment was confessed for the plaintiff for $25 70.

A. B. White vs. Lewis. Brawdy & Co.; action on book account. Verdict for the plaintiff for $1,694 29.

The case of H. H. Collins vs. G. W. Canfield, is on trial before Judge White. This action is to recover for a boat load of coal and a boat load of slack sold.

The case of S. A. McClung, administrator of John Mellon vs. Bridget Mellon, administratrix, an action on promissory notes, is on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

Arnold Hertz, et al., partners as the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, for the use of Dr. Hostetter vs. the Standard Oil Company, on trial before Judge Ewing. This suit grew out of the memorable transactions of the fall of 1869, and was tried some three years ago.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Benedict et ux. vs. Robb; M. and M. National Bank vs. McKee & Co.; Same vs. Hill; Lewis, Bailey, Daizell & Co. vs. Chambers; James vs. Long; Wick vs. Hogg; Hogg vs. Schwartzwalder; Wigley; McCandless vs. Brawdy; Spear & Co. vs. Hertz; Young, Pearson, &c., vs. Ewerick; Drum et al. vs. Hall; Beck vs. Dussing; King et ux. vs. Shorb et ux.; Griswold vs. Porter et al.; Loeffler vs. Hall et al.; Same vs. Same.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of Mary Jenkins, admx. of David Jenkins, deceased, vs. James P. Morris, an action in trover, to recover a valuable letter alleged to have been taken by the defendant, is on trial. The husband of the plaintiff and the defendant were employed together in the rolling mill of Dilworth & Porter, on the South Side, and were on rather familiar terms. In 1870 Jenkins died from an injury received in the mill, and the defendant, assisting in the care of the remains, became possessed. It is alleged, of a certain letter which the deceased had in his possession, and which disclosed the whereabouts of certain property owned by Jenkins in Ohio, to the amount of $1,480.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Wilson, alias Samuel Furnier, indicted on oath of J. M. Gusky for larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty of larceny.

Thomas Johns, indicted on oath of Henrietta Faulman for having assaulted the child of the prosecutrix, aged seven years, with intent to commit an outrage, was found not guilty, but charged that the defendant pay the costs.

John Monahan, indicted on oath of T. Brasy for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found guilty.

Amos Steinecup, indicted on oath of Elijah Morris for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and undergo imprisonment in the County Workhouse sixty months.

Frank Davis, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Frank Curry, plead guilty as to the first count of the indictment.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Ellen Nolan, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, is out.

In the case of Porter Ramsey, tried for larceny, the jury is out.

J. B. Ellis, charged with forgery, is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

J. B. Ellis, (2.)	Annie Martin.
John Carroll.	Harry McDonnell et al.
Wm. Hahn.	John Williams.
John Barry.	J. Mohr.
Louis Weer.	Henry Buchanan.
Ralph Mines.	Albert Stehle.
John Nolan.	Francis Ward et al.
John August.	J. C. Bigley (2).

CITY ELECTION OFFICERS.

APPOINTMENTS SUGGESTED TO THE COURT.

Designated Polling Places in the New City Districts.

We publish below a full list of the election officers suggested to the Court of Quarter Sessions, for the various election districts, by the commission appointed to sub-divide the wards of the city under the new Constitution, together with the polling places selected in each:

FIRST WARD.

First District—Polling—Nicholas Adrians' public house, No. 7 Penn avenue. Inspectors—Thomas Judge—James Morrison; Inspectors—Thomas Broderick, J. F. Buch; assessor—Peter Carr.

Second District—Polls—Public school house, Second street and second avenue. Officers of Election: Judges—James Milligan; inspectors—George C. Perkins, A. F. Keating; Assessor—P. F. Kane.

Third District—Polls—Office of Alderman Humbert, Fourth avenue. Officers of Election: Judge—R. C. Elliott; Inspectors—A. Humbert, Jos. R. Hunter; Assessor—Thomas O'Brien.

SECOND WARD.

First District—Polls—Sale-stable of Rody Patterson, Nos. 117 and 119 Fourth avenue. Election officers: Judge—R. Gallisaith; Inspectors—John S. Kennedy, Geo. M. Von Bonnhorst, Assessor—John Dudley.

Second District—Polls—Office of Alderman Louis Hager, Grant street. Officers of Election: Judge—Louis Hagen; inspectors—Charles B. Phelps, Walter F. Beaumont; Assessor—James Blake.

Third District Polls—School house, corner of Ross and Diamond streets. Officers: Judges—James L. Marshall; Inspectors—H. A. Wilson, Ed. Houston, Jr.; Assessor—William C. Woods.

THIRD WARD.

First District Polls—City Hall. Officers: Judge—Andrew Orr; Inspectors—Chas. Hoffman, Chas. A. Mitchell; Assessor—John Brown.

Second District Polls—School House, Grant street. Officers: Judge—George Neubert; Inspectors—John Burke, J. F. Gilder; Assessor—John Ochse.

FOURTH WARD.

First District Polls—School house, corner of Penn and Cecil alley. Officers: Judge—William F. Robb; Inspectors—William R. Brown, Jr., and I. G. Sproul. Assessor—Samuel S. Hager.

Second District Polls—Trimble's office, corner of Penn avenue and Barker alley. Officers: Judges—John Trimble; Inspectors—Wm. Geesing and E. W. Swentzel. Assessor—Samuel Anderson.

Third District Polls—Wharfmaster's office, Allegheny wharf, near Ninth street. Officers: Judge—Alex. Kisckaden. Inspectors—Drs. G. G. Spencer, Joseph Beal. Assessor—A. E. Thompson.

FIFTH WARD.

First District Polls—Clerk of courts office. Officers: Judge—Martin McMahon, Inspectors—James Duffy, J. M. Fass. Assessor—Jerry Coughlin.

Second District Polls—Mc.Laughlin's building, corner of Tunnel and Wylie street. Officers: Judge—James Powers. Inspectors—John H. Callahan, E. B. Powell. Assessor—J. O'Brien.

Third District Polls—School house, Webster avenue. Officers: Judge—Peter White. Inspectors—P. C Duffy and Jos. Hastings. Assessor—A. B. Hayden.

SIXTH WARD.

First District Polls—McCallins livery stable. Officers: Judge—Dr. W. H. Kerr. Inspectors—Richard Jones and P. McQuillan. Assessor—D. F. Sherry.

Second District Polls—School house Ann street, Officers: Judge—Thos. Lloyd. Inspectors—Marshall Fowler and Thomas Ford. Assessor—H. G. Jones.

Third District Polls—Marion Exchange, corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue. Officers: Judge—M. F. Kimball. Inspectors—W. J. Langkamp, Bryan McGinness. Assessor—George Hamilton.

Fourth District Polls—Public school house, second avenue. Officers: Judge—Henry Tannehill. Inspectors—Edward Perry, John Freyvogle. Assessor—Richard Sloan.

SEVENTH WARD.

First District Polls—Klepner's saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street. Officers: Judge—William Douglass. Inspectors—James Bonebrake, Wm. B. Lupton. Assessor—Wm. Fleming.

Second District Polls—School house, Franklin street. Officers: Judge—Jas. Scott. Inspectors—Jas. H. Roush, C. P. Mowry. Assessor—Thos. W. Witten.

Third District Polls—Alderman Butler's office, Wylie avenue. Officers: Judge—Tuke Chapman. Inspectors—Alex. Mitchell and W. A. McLaughlin. Assessors—David Gallagher.

EIGHTH WARD.

First District Polls—Point shop, corner of Whitesides' alley and Fulton street. Officers: Judge—James J. Booth; Inspectors—Wm. Mahinney, J. F. Norton; Assessor—J. R. Newman.

Second District Polls—Alderman Alexander Sharor's office. Officers: Judge—D. F. Leech; Inspectors—Wm. Magill, Jr., and Geo. H. Kuhn; Assessor—Edward Moore.

Third District Polls—Thomas Rourke's carriage shop, Franklin street. Officers: Judge—J. W. McGinley. Inspectors—Charles Hughes and Martin Liebler. Assessor—Philip Drum.

Second District Polls—Lawrence school house. Officers: Judge—Thomas B. Mathews. Inspectors—W. G. Dravo and Wm. O'Brien. Assessor—E. J. Wilkins.

Third District Polls—Alderman G. H. Rahauser's office Butler street. Officers: Judge—Rudolph Kunz. Inspectors—A. L. Parmenter and Leopold Bennett. Assessor—George H. Rahauser.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

First District Polls—Howard school house. Officers: Judge—Henry Epping. Inspectors—Joseph Ryan and Wm. Berger. Assessor—James Potts.

Second District Polls—G. Stoy's office Penn avenue. Officers: Judge—Wm. Kern, M. D. Inspectors—Theo. Moke and Joseph Mink. Assessor—J. F. White.

Third District Polls—Alderman Nessenthaler's office Penn avenue. Officers: Judge—Louis Richter. Inspector—Jas. Reed, Thos. Edwards. Assessor—G. W. Buhler.

Fourth District Polls—Broomfield school house. Officers: Judge—Herman Myers. Inspectors—H. Rigley, Ed. Slaten. Assessor—G. DuBarry.

Fifth District Polls—Friendship Hotel, Elm street and Liberty avenue. Officers: Judges—S. H. Morgan. Inspectors—H. Marshall, J. C. Danner. Assessor—John Shiffler.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

First District Polls—Stiffel's tavern, Butler and Forty-fourth streets. Officers: Judge—Wm. Smith. Inspectors—Geo. Teese, P. M. Cushing. Assessor—Wm. Scott.

Second District Polls—Washington public school house. Officers: Judge—E. F. Pearson. Inspectors—L. E. Johns, Wm. Lockhart. Assessor—J. T. McClure.

Third District Polls—Dr. Beavinger's office, Butler street, near Forty-fourth street. Officers: Judge—James Young. Inspectors—O. H. P. Pearson, Alex. McBride. Assessor—Arthur Chislett.

Fourth District Polls—Hatfield school house. Officers: Judge—Chas. F. North. Inspectors—George Robert, Francis McGowan. Assessor—G. Roberts.

In the Eighteenth ward the required officers have been elected.

NINETEENTH WARD.

First District Polls—School house. Officers: Judge—Oliver Ferson. Inspectors—L. C. Castner, Jas. E. Rogers. Assessor—D. L. Moorhead.

Second District Polls—Engine House, Hiland avenue. Officers: Judge—D. R. Coon. Inspectors—J. M. Skillen and Thomas Aber. Assessor—John Borland.

Third District Polls—Alderman Lowrey's office, Frankstown avenue. Officers: Judge—Samuel Crawford. Inspectors—R. C. Patterson, James A. Watt. Assessor—John R. Vanhorn.

TWENTIETH WARD.

First District Polls—Moreland & Mitchell's stable, Penn avenue. Officers: Judge—Charles Neal. Inspectors—Henry S. Baum, S. D. Warncastle. Assessor—Dr. F. Bese.

Second District Polls—Public School. Officers: Judge—James Cochran. Inspectors—Samuel Sparr, and John B. Guthrie. Assessor—William Winchart.

Third District Polls—Shakspeare Hotel. Officers: Judge—David E. Byers. Inspectors—J. L. Richardson, L. B. Richards. Assessor—William Reynolds.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

First District Polls—Public School—Officers: Judge—James H. Thorn. Inspectors—J. M. Wickline, Jacob Johnston. Assessor—Wm. Garretson.

Second District Polls—Riverside School—Officers: Judge—Chas. Schwartz. Inspectors—George Cooke and Henry Stander. Assessor—Samuel Chadwick.

Third District Polls—A. T. Wayland' slouse, Homewood—Officers: Judge—Robert Baxter. Inspectors—M. Dupuy, Frank Force. Assessor—Benjamin Miller.

In the Twenty-second ward no appointments of officers are necessary.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

First District Polls—J. W. G. Smith's store, Second avenue, Frankstown—Officers: Judge—James S. Lytle. Inspectors—Joshua Tunstall, Jos. Manbey. Assessor—Harrison Taylor.

Second District Polls—Public School-house, Second avenue—Officers: Judge—James Mc. Inspectors—James Berry and James Kibbon. Assessor—Wm. McClure.

TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

First District Polls—Public school-house, Twenty-seventh and Jane streets—Officers: Judge—George W. Scott. Inspectors—Mark Donley and Charles Kuhlman. Assessor—Joseph A. Shamlow.

Second District Polls—Alderman J. A. Snyder's office, Sarah and Union streets. Officers: Judge—Caleb Wier. Inspectors—Elmer Donlay, Fred Worth. Assessor—James P. Johnson.

TWENTY-FIFTH WARD.

First District Polls—Alderman J. W. Patterson's office, corner Sarah and Twenty-second streets. Officers: Judge—Charles Bailes. Inspectors—Isaac Banks, Harman Estep. Assessor—James McRoberts.

Second District Polls—Public school. Officers: Judge—J. C. Mercer. Inspectors—Clinton Faulkner, Wm. J. Bremen. Assessor—Wm. Watt.

Third District Polls—Nehron's tavern, Carson and Twenty-sixth streets. Officers: Judge—Frank Moore. Inspectors—F. Vallowe, John A. Hursh. Assessor—David Sheppard.

TWENTY-SIXTH WARD.

First District Polls—John Hughes' shop, Sidney street. Officers: Judge—John Hughes. Inspectors—Lorenz Zell, N. Sofers. Assessor—John Jarrett.

Second District Polls—Turner Hall, Jane street. Officers: Judge—G. Schramm. Inspectors—August Hiller, John Carle. Assessor—J. F. Hilling.

Third District Polls—Public school house, Sarah and Twentieth streets. Officers: Judge—D. Rapp. Inspectors—John Hartley, A. Rapp. Assessor—S. M. Duvall.

Fourth District Polls—Office of Campbell, Jones & Co., Mary street. Officers: Judge—Henry Walker. Inspectors—Theodore S. Stewart, Peter Hay. Assessor—Samuel Schmidt.

No appointments required in the Twenty-seventh ward.

TWENTY-EIGHTH WARD.

First District Polls—A. Rowitz's barber shop, Fourteenth street. Officers: Judge—Ludwig Seefen. Inspectors—Officers: Judge—C. H. J. Scott. Assessor—Wm. Barr.

Second District Polls—A. Weidman's barber shop, Thirteenth street. Officers: Judge—John Thomas. Inspectors—Jas. Reed, F. H. Pauline. Assessor—Daniel Wenker.

Third District Polls—Public school house, Fourteenth street. Officers: Judge—I. Keefer. Inspectors—Adam Krill, L. Kuenhiser. Assessor—J. C. Wareham.

TWENTY-NINTH WARD.

First District Polls—Beford school house. Officers: Judge—Wm. B. Andrews. Inspector—Allen Hammett, B. Welker. Assessor—August Beck.

Second District Polls—Redford Hall, Eleventh street. Officers: Judge—Henry R. Morris. Inspectors—Jacob Wenker, Frank H. Zifel. Assessor—B. N. McCoy.

THIRTIETH WARD.

First District Polls—Office of Douglass & Son, No. 41 Carson street. Officers: Judge—W. H. Douglass. Inspectors—Jas. Reed, John S. Murray. Assessor—Nicholas Rice.

Second District Polls—Public school house. Officers: Judge—Henry Hoffman. Inspectors—James M. Neely, William Letzkus. Assessor—Charles Melling.

No officers to appoint in the Thirty-first ward.

THIRTY-SECOND WARD.

First District Polls—John Wishart's tavern. Officers: Judge—J. P. Kenney. Inspectors—Wm. Binsenger, Henry Myers. Assessor—Edward Brant.

Second District Polls—Public school house. Officers: Judge—Wm. Norton. Inspectors—Joel I. Bigham, John McVey. Assessor—Thomas Snee.

No appointments are required in the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth wards.

THIRTY-FIFTH WARD.

First District Polls—Public school house. Officers: Judge—Samuel Grace. Inspectors—Lawrence Buckley, Samuel Grace. Assessor—Jas. Martin.

Second District Polls—Old stone tavern. Officers: Judge—Wm. McDonald. Inspectors—John Coughlin, J. C. Neald. Assessor—Christ. Beamer.

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.

First District Polls—Hershberger's stables. Officers: Judge—Wm. Erwin. Inspectors—T. J. Richardson and John Larimer. Assessor—Pat. Kennedy.

Second District Polls—Stern's tavern. Officers: Judge—Thomas Balph. Inspectors—Geo. Hindge and John Casebinger. Assessor—Thomas Gamble.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

First District Polls—Public School House. Officers: Judge—Wm. Stuart. Inspectors—L. B. Davidson and Wm. Boyd. Assessor—J. B. Livingstone.

Second District Polls—Bernard Speh, bakery, south of Penn avenue. Officers: Judge—J. J. Walker. Inspectors—Thompson and Alex. Cadman. Assessor—H. G. Squires.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee.

The County Republican Executive Committee held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, Mr. Fulton in the chair.

Reports from the various sub-committees were received.

Mr. Miller from the Committee on Meetings and Speakers reported that it was proposed to hold a mass meeting in the Diamond Square, Allegheny, on Saturday evening, October 10th.

The report was received and approved.

On motion, the Executive Committee at the last meeting regarding the preparation of an address was reconsidered, and the matter left in the hands of the chairman.

On motion, the names of Captain Weyner, of the Twenty-eighth ward, and Henry Doyle, of the Twenty-ninth ward, were added to the Executive Committee.

Col. Thos. M. Bayne candidate for Congress from the Twenty-third district being in attendance, was called upon for a few words. He said that he felt assured of the success of the party in the coming election, from the way and cards the State ticket, but in all the various sub-districts of Allegheny county. He was pleased to see the Republicans of the city take pains to be present at the meeting, and to learn that they were going to work in accordance of the cause. The proposed meetings would arouse Republicans to a sense of their duty, and all Republicans to the vote, one great issue was the permanency of Republican principles. The Democracy was strengthened by the Democratic party as it was in 1861, and their actions in the South and elsewhere would show the Republicans were the majorities of old.

Mr. James Onslow, candidate for Assembly from the second district, was also called upon and made a brief speech. He said he had frequently been referred to in the papers, and to attract public attention by newspaper squibs, but he had not lost in avoidupois, nor had he lost any sleep in consequence. The Democracy are showing itself every day to be the same old enemy of the Union, and notwithstanding the quiet maintained in Allegheny county, the cloven foot was plainly visible. It behooved every soldier to work for the Union cause, and all who loved the Union, to be alert and avert the danger of Democratic ascendency.

The speaker had no reason to doubt that the principles of the Republican party would be maintained, and at the coming election they would triumph as heretofore.

After the transaction of some further business not of public interest the meeting adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MALE theater goers will regret to learn that the fall fashion show no fall in the height of ladies' head gear.

YESTERDAY afternoon Patrick Burns was arrested, in Allegheny, charged with disorderly conduct on an Ohio street car. He was locked up.

LANDLORDS are beginning to practice that old saying looking to the collection of rents, by meekly asks for a little more coal in his room.

YESTERDAY the Philadelphia Base Ball Club arrived in the city, and to-day will play a game in New Castle to-day, they will go direct to Chicago.

THE Ordinance Committee of Allegheny, and the special committee on West End avenue, were to have met last evening, but no quorum was present in either case.

"HAVE cover enough last night?" asks the landlady at breakfast. And then she takes you up a comforter containing about cotton enough to fill the cavity of an aching tooth.

FOR this morning, at nine o'clock a special meeting of the Water Committee has been called, the object being to visit the various stations of the new pumping works at Negley's run.

TEACHER in one of the ward schools: "What is your name?" Boy—"Jule, Man." Teacher —"No, you must say Julius; and what is your name turning to the next boy. Boy—"Billions, Mam."

YESTERDAY morning the Chicago excursion train left the Union depot. The latter consisted of eight cars, and there were five hundred passengers from this city, one car load from Allegheny and one from Braddock.

THE October and November term of the Supreme Court of the State will open in this city on Monday next, in District No. 1, sitting in bank. The total number of cases thus far on the general list for this term is 307, while that of last term was 246.

ALDERMAN C. D. SMITH, of Allegheny, last evening had before him Mr. A. Davis, charged, on oath of Peter Dowling, with the following: Shallee, of a pistol; and a man named Wild, charged with assault and battery. Both cases were held for a further hearing.

APPLICATION was made by the intimations are that the ordinance is more comprehensive than was generally supposed. Like thirty or forty Italian fruit sellers are but a mere handful, compared with the great bulk of those who will be affected, and there is no penality for every offense in exhibiting articles for sale upon the sidewalks. Hence it was somewhat determined opposition has been manifested, and that the enforcement of the ordinance, more or less, is contemplated by many. To-day, has been postponed until certain legal forms are arranged. Even this is plain enough, and there ought to be no delay in its execution. Let every person offending its provisions be notified forthwith to remove the obstructions, and upon failure to comply let the penalty be exacted. Either this should be done without regard to persons, or the "delay" should be lengthened out until the ordinance is a dead letter. If the object was only to remove the peanut stands, and let all others occupy the sidewalks at will, some one has imagined a failure in that direction. A fair presumption is that Councils knew just what they were doing, and the executive officers should carry out the spirit of the ordinance to the letter. It is hoped that second thoughts will be expounded by Judge Stowe, in a case tried before him some time since, wherein he held that the public thoroughfares were for the exclusive use of the public, and that any one occupying them, or any part thereof, for private purposes, was a trespasser. No one has a right to block up the sidewalk, or put the slightest obstruction thereon. The right to place one or two boxes or barrels in front of a man's place of business, no more exists than the right to fence in the whole sidewalk. Sufficient time to receive and discharge goods must in all cases be allowed, but beyond that the occupancy of the sidewalks is a nuisance which ought not to be tolerated.

Beaver College.

This well managed institution opened recently with a large number of students. The boarding department is fuller than usual at this time of the year, with several boarding pupils expected. The demand for boarding rooms at Pittsburgh stoves, and notably an elaborate piece of silverware, (believed to be a cigar stand), consisting of an ostrich egg, from which, seemingly, was being hatched a fullgrown negro, with dilapidated hat and shoes, all made in oxidized silver and gold. The exhibition, with running commentaries, excited considerable interest at the fair.

SUNDAY last was an interesting occasion at Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny. In the morning Rev. A. Miller, pastor, preached an excellent Sunday school sermon, reviewing the Berean lessons for the quarter. The afternoon was devoted to a grand meeting in the interests of the Sabbath school at which addresses were made by the pastor, Rev. J. A. McConnell and others. At night a service of songs took place: addresses were made by Chaplain Milligan of the Penitentiary and by the pastor, responsive Scripture readings, songs of praise and prayer. An elegant new organ from S. Hallstead & Co., was first used, Prof. W. H. Slack conducting the musical exercises.

Planing Mill Men and Builders

will observe, on first page, the advertisement of Enwer Brothers, the extensive lumber dealers, Allegheny, in which they announce that they are selling a large and choice lot of yellow pine lumber at ten per cent. below the market price. This is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to buy lumber.

THE ROMAN HIPPODROME.

Barnum's Master Work—Acres of Canvas—Hundreds of Performers, Blooded Horses and Trained Animals—The "Boss" Show of the Age.

People who expected to see a circus, last night, when they went to Barnum's Great Roman Hippodrome, were mistaken. It is not a circus—nor anything like it. It is the "boss" show of the universe. There were vacant seats in the immense pavillion there were thousands which were filled by people of all walks of life—ministers of the Gospel not excepted. The latter need have no occasion to be ashamed of attending; and doubtless many of them will go again—if they get free tickets.

The word "Hippodrome"—which many of our readers will remember as applied to ordinary circuses a few years ago—is actually deserved here, where a vast "race-course for horses" is employed for its own proper uses. The spectacle which meets the eye upon entering is of itself imposing; the tent is actually vast in its heights and reaches, delighting the eye with its fine proportions, like some piece of work of architecture, and far surpassing all other canvasses which have ever been raised in this city; the multitudinous lights, with its almost limitless capacity for seats, is a wonderful sight when occupied by thousands of excited people, and the track is worthy of the fierce and dangerous contests which are to take place upon it. Within the past few years chariot races like those which are shown here have been attempted in circusses, and, we believe, in Barnum's own, but the smallness of the ring, with its incessant curvature, prevented them from being of real interest. This course is a perfect ellipse of immense length and ample breadth—so that great speed may be attained, and when driven to push their horses to the uttermost, and only at the two far-divided ends comes in the hazardous turn at the ends of the course, and the glorious swirling motion of the chariots as they swept round, with the shouts of the wildly excited spectators and the rush of the contending wheels, was something not to be easily forgotten.

All in all, it is the greatest show of the kind ever got up; it puts anything that we have ever seen in the way of the circus and hippodrome series entirely in the shade. It has the great charm of novelty and everything is of the best. There is no attempt to show off worn out old animals of the finest breeds, the gymnastic performers are young and daring, and as for the clumsy contests of the elephants and camels and the comical doings of the monkeys and ponies give it the needed spice of variety. The management is faultless, and everything shows that Mr. Barnum has succeeded in doing what he has "always been his aim"—to quote from the show bill—"to furnish the people with the most instructive entertainment, combined with the attractions of wonder and whole-souled stimulus for innocent laughter." The fair-minded of all classes and creeds will find no fault in the premises, but will be pleased to see the public patronage of the members of the committee, and to learn that it is being given to the good cause of the cause. The proposed meetings would arouse Republicans to a sense of their duty, and all Republicans to the vote, one great issue was the permanency of Republican principles. The Democracy was strengthened by the Democratic party as it was in 1861, and their actions in the South and elsewhere would show the Republicans were the majorities of old.

Mr. James Onslow, candidate for Assembly from the second district, was also called upon and made a brief speech. He said he had frequently been referred to in the papers, and to attract public attention by newspaper squibs, but he had not lost in avoidupois, nor had he lost any sleep in consequence. The Democracy are showing itself every day to be the same old enemy of the Union, and notwithstanding the quiet maintained in Allegheny county, the cloven foot was plainly visible. It behooved every soldier to work for the Union cause, and all who loved the Union, to be alert and avert the danger of Democratic ascendency.

The speaker had no reason to doubt that the principles of the Republican party would be maintained, and at the coming election they would triumph as heretofore.

After the transaction of some further business not of public interest the meeting adjourned.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MALE theater goers will regret to learn that the fall fashion show no fall in the height of ladies' head gear.

YESTERDAY afternoon Patrick Burns was arrested, in Allegheny, charged with disorderly conduct on an Ohio street car. He was locked up.

LANDLORDS are beginning to practice that old saying looking to the collection of rents, by meekly asks for a little more coal in his room.

YESTERDAY the Philadelphia Base Ball Club arrived in the city, and to-day will play a game in New Castle to-day, they will go direct to Chicago.

THE Ordinance Committee of Allegheny, and the special committee on West End avenue, were to have met last evening, but no quorum was present in either case.

"HAVE cover enough last night?" asks the landlady at breakfast. And then she takes you up a comforter containing about cotton enough to fill the cavity of an aching tooth.

FOR this morning, at nine o'clock a special meeting of the Water Committee has been called, the object being to visit the various stations of the new pumping works at Negley's run.

TEACHER in one of the ward schools: "What is your name?" Boy—"Jule, Man." Teacher —"No, you must say Julius; and what is your name turning to the next boy. Boy—"Billions, Mam."

YESTERDAY morning the Chicago excursion train left the Union depot. The latter consisted of eight cars, and there were five hundred passengers from this city, one car load from Allegheny and one from Braddock.

THE October and November term of the Supreme Court of the State will open in this city on Monday next, in District No. 1, sitting in bank. The total number of cases thus far on the general list for this term is 307, while that of last term was 246.

ALDERMAN C. D. SMITH, of Allegheny, last evening had before him Mr. A. Davis, charged, on oath of Peter Dowling, with the following: Shallee, of a pistol; and a man named Wild, charged with assault and battery. Both cases were held for a further hearing.

APPLICATION was made by Simmel & Dilworth before Alderman Johnson's office this morning against one of her scholars named Anderson, for the withdrawn. The directors of the Third ward school, in which Miss G. is employed, have refused to withdraw her and to inflict such severe punishment hereafter.

YESTERDAY a man was seen coming out of a residence on Stockton avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny. The house has been unoccupied for some time, the family being absent from the city, and the person thought to be a man knew him to be an intruder. He made his escape, however, and thus far is not known whether anything was stolen from the house or not.

ON SUNDAY last the youngest child of Mr. McNish, a tanner, died on Bloom Vista street, Allegheny was to have been christened, and the friends of the family were present for that purpose on the occasion. A short two hours before the time set for the christening the child, a wee old babe itself, passed out from the arrival only to find the occasion of joy turned to an occasion of mourning.

BOSTON has a merchant who has been in business forty-seven years and never spent a penny for advertising. He began with a capital of $800, and by strict attention to business and economical living has increased is to $50. He pays a rent of a few cents a thrifty clerk in Pittsburgh also; but they are being gradually gathered to their fathers, and those who take their places know enough to advertise.

TO USE advertising is to use a business measure, which, once successful, can be repeated *ad libitum*. It may be used accurately knowingly and with precision, for it has become understood by the advertiser. The methods of advertising once known and used may be repeated for the attainment of certain probable and well calculated results. The methods or methods on which fair computations may be made according to the expenditure to be incurred.

AT a recent lecture before the Cincinnati School of Design, Mr. Pitman exhibited, for criticism, certain pieces of scroll work, patterns of Pittsburgh stoves, and notably an elaborate piece of silverware, (believed to be a cigar stand), consisting of an ostrich egg, from which, seemingly, was being hatched a full-grown negro, with dilapidated hat and shoes, all made in oxidized silver and gold. The exhibition, with running commentaries, excited considerable interest at the fair.

SUNDAY last was an interesting occasion at Arch street M. E. Church, Allegheny. In the morning Rev. A. Miller, pastor, preached an excellent Sunday school sermon, reviewing the Berean lessons for the quarter. The afternoon was devoted to a grand meeting in the interests of the Sabbath school at which addresses were made by the pastor, Rev. J. A. McConnell and others. At night a service of songs took place: addresses were made by Chaplain Milligan of the Penitentiary and by the pastor, responsive Scripture readings, songs of praise and prayer